THE COSHOCTON AGE.

Entered at the Post Office at Coshocton as Second-class Mail Matter.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT IS ABSOLUTE IN EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN.—Garfield.

VOLUME 59. COSHOCTON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 8 1883. NUMBER 36.

Business notices on this page are charged for at ten cents per line each insertion. Black type fifteen cents brevier measurement.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

For the Campaign.

THE COSHOCTON AGE will be sent to the address of new subscribers during the Campaign, to October 18th, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Subscriptions with the money may be left with your Postmaster, or forwarded to this office. Let the friends of the Republican cause secure subscribers immediately and forward their names.

COSHOCTON County Republican Central Committee is requsted to meet at City Hall, Coshocton, Saturday September 8; at 2 o'clock

J. K JOHNSON, Chairman,
GEO. HILL, Sec'y

TOMATOES sell in Zanesville for 12½ cents per bushel In Coshocton for 70 cents

AN EXTRA supply of School Suits and extra Pants at A. Berkowitz's Standard Store

THE sixth annual reunion of the 2d O. V. I., will be held at Steubenville, September 8th.

MR. B. T. WOLFE, of Canal Lewisville, will start next Monday for Bismarck, Dakota Territory

A TOMATO raised by Mr. Samuel Lowrey, of Jackson township, weighs three and three-quarter pounds.

MR. GEO. KNIGHT, of New Castle, will soon go to Michigan and will probably there locate for the practice of law.

MISS JENNIE POWELL, after a pleasant visit with her many friends in this city, returned Thursday to her home in Nelsonville, O.

A FOOT crossing at Fifth and Walnut streets is much needed. It would be a wise act if the city authorities would see to it at once.

MISS MAY DOOLITTE, of Marysville, O, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Gabriel, of this city, the past week, returned home Thursday.

MISS EMMA COE has returned from her visit to Detroit, Mich. Mrs. C. H. Maston accompanied here, and is now the guest of the Coe family.

MR. WHITING, of Newcomerstown, raised 63 pounds of potatoes from a planting of one and one-half pounds. The variety is white elephant

MR. JO STANFORD, of the firm of Wright & Standford, has removed his family from Roscoe to Coshocton, and occupies property on Locust street.

THE East Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church will meet at Canton, Ohio, Wednesday, September 26th. Bishop Harris of New York, will preside.

REVS. HILLS and Davet have returned from their Eastern trip, and services will be held in the Episcopal church Sunday evening at the usual hour.

THERE will be services at the Baptist Church next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, Pastor Trichler preaching the word. Sunday School at 9:20 A. M.

THE twelve year old daughter of Mr. Hiram Beall was bitten by a vicious dog Tuesday, from which she has since been a severe sufferer. The dog has been killed.

MRS. M. A. BELDEN, who with her children, has been visiting at her father's, Mr. Geo. Knight's, at New Castle, returned to her home in Elk Rapids, Mich, on Thursday.

MRS. ADAM HALLER desires to return thanks to all who showed sympathy during the illness of her son Matt, and who attested their friendship by acts of condolence after his death.

THE new Court House at Cambridge, Guernsey county, is to be dedicated Tuesday, September 11th, with imposing ceremonies. The Barracks Band, of Columbus, is to furnish music.

AN anonymous correspondent sends an account of a party at the residence of Mr. Howard Lawrence, in Mill Creek township. We can not publish until the name of the writer is given us.

MR. AND Mrs. Waldo T. Adams returned Thursday morning from a three week's visit to Lake Side and Toledo, where they attended camp meeting and visited their son Herman, who is in business there.

MR. E. A. CORDER employed as a section hand on the Pan Handle at Adams Mills, while aiding in getting out a hand car last Saturday had his neck wrenched in such a way as to cause his death on Sunday.

NEWTON JOHNSON and D. A. Walgomot are canvassing our county for the Excelsior Slate Paint for roofs. They come here well recommended, and claim their paint superior to any thing in that line that has ever been offered to our people.

THE old soldiers of the county must not forget the Re-union September 20, 1883 here. Come, bring your friends. It will be a basket picnic; bring your dinners and let there be a grand old time. Will have some excellent speeches and fine music.

COL. E. J. POCOCK, as a trustee of Scio University, visited Scio last Monday in an official capacity, and with the other trustees elected Rev. E. J. Marsh, late of Florida, as President. The new President came recommended by Bishop Hurst, of Drew College, and is very highly spoken of

MESSRS NEWTON & WITHERSTAY, real estate agents of Newton Falls, Trumbull county, advertise in this issue of THE AGE a number of excellent bargains in real estate. Parties desiring to purchase will do well to place themselves in communication with this firm.

MR. G. A. DAUGHERTY, of White Eyes township, returned last Monday to New Concord where he will take up his studies for the fifth and final year at that institution. Mr. Daugherty has been an active and close student and will no doubt leave college next June with highest honors.

THE new postal notes, a description of which appeared in THE AGE several weeks ago, were placed on sale at all the money order offices in the United States last Monday. Mr. Stacy B Beebe purchased the first one at the Coshochon post office, with the intention of retaining as a relic.

AT a special meeting of Richard Lanning Post No. 69 G. A. R., held Thursday evening, Sept. 6, 1883, a vote of thanks was tendered to the members of Co. F, 17th Regt, O. N. G., who, on such short notice, rendered services during the funeral of Comrade W. E Ells, on Wednesday, Sept. 5th, 1883.

LAST Monday while Anna Johnson, of the Bedford neighborhood was adding fuel to the stove the flame flashed out and ignited her clothing. She immediately gave an alarm, but before assistance could be rendered she was burned so severely that death soon ensued. She was a young woman and lived with a brother, Mr. Wm, Johnson.

MR. D. H. MORTLEY and wife started Monday for Minneapolis, Minnesota, where they propose visiting their son, Mr. E. M. Mortley, who is engaged in the wholesale grocery business in that city. Later they will visit friends in Wisconsin and in St. Louis, Mo., remaining away in all about one month.

A FATAL accident occurred Tuesday afternoon at five o'clock at the ore bank near Post-Boy, three miles south of Newcomerstown, resulting in the death of a minor named Frederick Bade. A mass of ore and earth fell on him, crushing every bone in his body and killing him instantly. He was a married man living on Beaver Dam, near New Philadelphia, and leaves a wife and two children His remains were taken to New Philadelphia the next day for interment.

IT NOW seems to be generally conceded by the farmers that we are to have a very small apple crop this fall. The weather has injured the stems to such an extent that they are not strong enough to hold the apples and the fruit is falling off to an alarming extent The pear crop also promises poorly, an insect being upon the fruit which causes it to fall from the tree. The yield of peaches will also be small and the fruit of a very indifferent quality.

MR. E. O. SELBY and Messrs. Moore & Caton, both well known dry goods merchants of our town, have formed a copartnership, to be known as Selby, Moore & Caton, and will unite their stores and soon occupy the corner room of the Forbes Block. These gentlemen are well known throughout the county as substantial and enterprising business men, and the new firm will receive and is deserving of the public patronage.

MR. A. BERKOWITZ has been in New York City for the past six weeks giving personal attention to the selection and manufacture of fall and winter clothing especially for his trade. The goods have been received at the Standard Store this week consisting of suits and overcoats of every price and quality. Some of the handsomest overcoats we have ever seen were shown us and we are safe in pronouncing the entire stock the largest and best ever brought to Coshocton.

SECOND Amendment meetings will be held in the following places: Thursday evening, Sept. 13, at Avondale; Friday evening, Sept. 14, at West Lafayette; Saturday evening, Sept. 15, Spring Mountain; Sunday, Sept. 16, Canal Lewisville. Good speakers will be on hand. Rev. S. F. Sprang will give a free lecture on the Second Amendment on Tuesday evening, Sept. 18, in the M. E. Church of Warsaw. Come and hear the able speaker. George LeRetilley, President, Hiram Beall, Secretary.

TALMADGE & DAVIS carry the best line of Heating and Cooking Stoves, all styles and all prices. Go and see them.

THE coal miners in and around Coshocton are on a strike, except in Morgan Run and Will G. Hay banks. They demand 97½ cents per ton and the operators offer but 95. They have been receiving 85 during the summer. Last year they received 95 during the winter. The strike is general throughout the Tuscarawas Valley mines, at Massillon and all points.

THE latest news confirms the reports of the serious illness of Judge Hoadly, now at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under the treatment of a physician. He will not be here to address the Democrats to day, yet notwithstanding this, the papers still announce that he will be present. It is to draw a crowd when they will be entertained by some small fry pop gun politician.

FRIDAY evening, September 14, at F. C. Hay's Hall, there will be presented to Richard Lanning Post No 69 G. A. R., a handsome banner, the gift of Mr. F. C. Hay. Mr. G. H. Bargar will make the presentation address in behalf of Mr. Hay, and Capt. E. W. James will receive it for the Post. The banner is said to be exceedingly handsome, and is pronounced by the manufacturers to be the best ever turned out by them. The act is a happy one on the part of Mr Hay, and is duly appreciated by the Post.

A SPECIAL report of the corn crop by Charles B. Murray, editor of the Cincinnati Price Current, makes the outlook in the Western States favorable for a gain of seventy-five million bushels over last year, but the South and elsewhere will be about an equal amount short, so that the entire crop promises to be about the same as last year. In many sections of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, growth is backward, partly from the use of seed from the West, which is late in maturing. The estimates show a reduction of 15 per cent. compared with last year, and an increase of 5 per cent in Indiana, 10 in Illinois, 15 in Iowa, 5 in Missouri, 30 in Kansas, and 10 in Nebraska, and a decrease in every Southern State of significance except Texas, which will be 15 to 20 per cent. over last year.

GOULD'S tunnel on the Pan-Handle road near Steubenville, when completed, will be 3,224 feet long, and will shorten the road about three miles. At the east end the excavation is 2,000 feet long, and 450 feet of this has been arched. This part of the tunnel is 19 feet high and 14 feet wide between the timbers It will require 600,000 feet in lumber to complete the work. At the west end the work has reached a distance of 900 feet and is wide enough for a double track, being 25 feet wide and 20 feet 9 inches from roadway to arch. Work commenced in the spring of 1881, and abandoned 1882, relet in October, 1882, to the present contractor and work recommenced October, 1882. The entire work will cost over $300,000.

LAST Saturday at Butler's Church, just over the Knox county line, a temperance picnic was held and in the afternoon speeches were made by Mr. Gage, of Cleveland, and Rev. Hope, of Danville. The attendance was large and the occasion an enjoyable one, until about the close, when the appearance of the death messenger on the ground created considerable excitement and much sorrow. Among those who attended were Mr. Robert Giffen and his family, including his daughter Mrs. Kate Horn. As they were making preparations to leave, and after Mrs. H. had taken her place in the conveyance, she was observed to fall forward and in a few moments was dead. She presented all the appearances of a healthy person and entered with considerable zest into the pleasures of the day. Her age was about 30. Appoplexy was the trouble.

IF THERE is one class of people in this world more subject to jokes than another, it is the boarding house keeper. Not only do the newspapers make fun of the hash, but they even object to the hair therein, and the boarder is never satisfied. But for all this they are a much abused class. The young man recently from the farm, who never saw so many vegetables before, because his father raised them to sell, and lived on salt meat, thinks it "cityfied" and well bred to sniff at his food and talk of leaving "unless the table is improved." The delicate young woman of the boarding house never takes exercise, and, being a voracious eater, blames the landlady for all her little aches. There are all tastes to gratify—those who want fat meat, lean meat, vegetables of all kinds, pies, cakes, fruits. The landlady patiently does her best, and yet there are growlers and withal a regular percentage who never pay their board bills.

HAVING decided to remain here and continue in the dry goods trade, we say to our many customers that we will have a much larger and finer stock this fall than we have ever carried, and we can sell you for a smaller margin, as our expenses will be less than ever before. Shall in a short time visit New York, Philadelphia and Boston markets and fill our storeroom with choice Goods.

J. POCOCK & SONS.

LOOK NOT UPON THE WINE.

A Startling and Forcible Temperance Lecture.

Mr. E. T. Spangler Sues for a Divorce from Mrs Ellen King Spangler

In all the history of Coshocton county courts there has never been a case of a more sorrowful nature, nor one that has caused more gossip than that commenced last Saturday, wherein Mr E. T. Spangler, the well-known attorney and prominent citizen, filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court, praying for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Ellen King Spangler, alleging as a cause therefor habitual drunkenness.

The petition sets forth in brief that the plaintiff, Etherington T. Spangler, and the defendant, Ellen King Spangler, were married in the city of Newark, Ohio, in the month of May, 1868, and that from this marriage there is one child, Charles Etherington Spangler, aged fourteen. It also recites that ever since the marriage he has conducted himself as a faithful and dutiful husband; yet, in spite of all this she has been guilty of habitual drunkenness. It also sets forth that he has made every effort in his power to reclaim her by urgent appeals to her sense of shame, to her womanly pride, and her relations as a wife and mother; by the most liberal indulgence in providing her with all the means necessary to her comfort and happiness; by attempting to place all intoxicants beyond the power of her procurance; by threats of separation and divorce, by causing her to be treated for the cure of said habit, and finally by placing her, at great expense, in an institution in the city of New York founded for the benefit of women of the better class, who have become addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotics, where she remained until she professed to be entirely cured of said habit, all of which have proved unavailing and she still persists in her drunkenness. Also that she is possessed of a considerable amount of property of great value, which by reason of her habits, she is not competent to care for; and he asks for the custody of the child. If divorce is granted and the court thinks it just and proper that alimony should be granted, then he asks that a trustee may be appointed whose duty it shall be to receive the same and make proper disposition thereof and to look after her welfare.

The case is peculiarly sad because of the prominent positions occupied in society circles by the parties to the suit, and because of the extraordinarily developed mind, and kind-hearted and generous disposition of the defendant, for whom much sympathy is extended by the people

It is understood attorneys have been engaged and the case will be contested.

Resolutions of Thanks.

HEAD'Q'S. LEMPERT POST, NO. 71,
DEP'T. OF OHIO, G. A. R.,
NEWARK, O., Sept. 5, 1883.

SIR AND COMRADE:—At a regular meeting of this Post, held last evening, Resolutions of warmest thanks were passed, extending to Richard Lanning Post No. 69, at Coshocton, O., for their attention in sickness and respect in death, to our worthy comrade, who died in your city, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1883, and was guarded to the tomb on this day by many Comrades of your Post. Comrade W. E. Ells was a 1st Lieut. in Co C, 27th O. V. I.; was mustered in this Post February 15, 1883; born in Knox county, Ohio, but his youth was spent here. His death was to us sudden, we shall miss him, but let us not forget that he was just mustered out only a short time before us all.

And believe me in F. C. & L.,

JAS. H. SMITH, Adj't.

To E. J. Pocock, P. C.,
Richard Lanning Post No. 69,
Coshocton, Ohio.

MR. WILL ELLS, a former well known citizen of Coshocton, but for the past two or more years, living in Newark, died at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs Taylor, in this place last Tuesday, at the age of about 40 years. A postmortem examination was made and death determined to have resulted from Bright's disease and cirrhosis of the liver in the first stage. His remains were interred Wednesday with the honors of a soldiers, Richard Lanning Post conducting the ceremony. Mr. Ells numbered among the people of Coshocton many warm friends, who are sorry to see him depart this life at so early an age. He was whole souled and generous hearted, and while he has perhaps made mistakes, there will be a warmer place in the hearts of the people for him than can be found for many who are more rigidly correct in their open life, but are not possessed of any of the finer sensibilities that go to make up a generous nature; and in the great hereafter when men become perfect by evolution, the better nature of Will Ells will have thrown off all the alloy and it will stand forth for eternity pure and undefiled.

A CAR load of Mantels—more than 30 different styles, just received at Talmadge & Davis'.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

Probate Court.

The last will of Henry Rahn was filed and application made to have it admitted to probate. Said application will be for hearing September 12, at one o'clock P. M.

Lewis F. Johnson was appointed Receiver in the case of Benjamin Wiggins, administrator of the estate of Ezra Parker, deceased, vs Jacob B. Parker et al Bond $1088.

Marriage licenses were issued to Augustus Harvy to Tisha Rutherford, Charles D. Howell to Sarah M. McFarland, Melvin Potter to Luzilla Thayer, Albert L. Kuseth to Mary E McCabe, Jacob C. Crile to Sarah C. Lint.

Clerk's Office

NEW CASES.

Mary E. Donley et al. vs. Andrew J. Miller. Suit in replevin.

Mary E. Donley vs Andrew J. Miller. Suit for replevin.

Sarah Waggoner vs Jacob Waggoner et al. Petition for dower.

County Commissioners.

The Board met in regular quarterly session on Monday and adjourned on Wednesday evening. Bills to the amount of $3160 09 were presented and allowed. Claims for sheep killed and damaged by dogs to the amount of $660, were ordered to be paid.

Samuel Faire, W. M. Sutherland and Charles M. Williams were appointed surveyors on the road petitioned for by Uriah Wallaman and others in Clark township. Robert Death, Joseph Porter and William Farquhar were appointed viewers on the Cunningham road. The Benton road in Franklin township and the Kirk road in Linton township were not established. The road leading from the residence on the farm owned by Andrew Foster in Jefferson township to the road leading from Warsaw to Walhonding, was vacated.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Wesley D. Richereek to Israel Hebron, 40 acres in Jackson tp for $2000.

Caroline S. Denman to Nancy H. Hogan, lots 6, 7 and 8 in block 4 of Johnson's addition to Coshocton for $2750.

Moses Chaney to Israel Dawson, 47 acres in Virginia tp for $1200.

James Copeland to Orange Copeland 80 acres in New Castle tp for $2400.

David Ford to Jacob Cupps, 10 acres in Virginia tp for $50.

J. W. Barkhurst to Robert Dickeson, lots 32 and 34 in Roscoe for $1000.

Patrick Shannon to B. F. Jones et al, lot 23 in West Bedford, for $500.

Charles W. Wilkin to Andrew J. Wilkin, lot 170 in Coshocton, for $2900.

William Murphy to Alexander McDowell, quit claim to part of lot 10 in Elliotts addition to Coshocton for $1.

THE United Presbyterian Presbytery, of Mansfield, will be in session at Avondale Amity church, September 18 and 19, at which time it is expected that H. F. Miller will be installed pastor of these congregations. In connection with these meetings a Sabbath School Convention will be held. The following is the program: Avondale, Sept. 18, 9 A. M.—Rev. J. A. Sherrard will preside to preach, Rev. Jno. Gailey address the pastors, and Rev. J. M. Moore the people. Sunday School Convention—The Sunday School as related to the family Rev. J. P. Robb; the Sunday School as related to the congregation, Rev. J. M. Moore; the Sunday School as related to the State, D. A. Wallace, D. D.. Good teaching, its importance and object, Rev. J. A. Sherrard; good teaching, how secured, Rev. S. J. S. Moore. Amity, Sept. 19, 9 A. M.—Dr. Wallace will preside and preach, Rev. J. P. Robbs will address the pastors, and Rev. J. K. Martin, the people. Sunday School Convention—What do the Scriptures teach about the Sunday School, the Sunday school and Christian Temperance, Rev. J. G. Madge; Home Study by the Scholars, Rev. Jno. Gailey; How may the Sunday School be increased in number, Rev. J. A. Anderson; The Holy Spirit in the Sunday School. A cordial invitation is extended the Sunday School.

Lawn Fetes

The Keene Cornet Band will give a lawn fete in the grove at the Presbyterian Church in Keene, on Friday evening, September 14, 1883. Ice cream, music and some entertaining festivities; such as walking the slack-rope and wheel-barrow races, will furnish amusement for the evening. A prize will be given to the gentleman escorting the prettiest lady in the grounds. Competent judges will be selected to decide the matter. All are invited to attend.

A lawn fete will be given at Hines' School House, in Adams township, Saturday evening, September 8, for the benefit of the school. Ice cream, peaches and cake served, at the usual price; also side refreshments in the way of lemonade, candies and peanuts. Every body from everywhere is invited.

If you are building a house and need a mantel go to Talmadge & Davis who have just received a car load, embracing more than 30 styles.

TWO RAILROADS

That Have Coshocton in View.

We Want Them and They Can Be Secured by Enterprise Upon the Part of our People.

Brief mention was made in these columns last week of a visit of Dr. Clark and others, of Ashland, to our county, in the interests of a proposed railway known as the Sandusky City, Ashland and New Straitsville. The object of the line is to reach the coal fields in and about New Straitsville that the region about Ashland and Sandusky City may be supplied with the black diamonds which there abound. The route heretofore proposed was direct from Sandusky City to Ashland, thence to Millersburg in Holmes county, through the western part of Coshocton county, thence in a direct line to New Straitsville.

But the visit of the gentlemen named to our county, has somewhat changed their views, and the probabilities are the charter will be changed, Millersburg left out and Coshocton made the terminus. The only object in building the road is to reach coal, and a personal investigation has convinced these gentlemen that their desires can be gratified in Coshocton county, and in addition to saving vast sums of money in shortening the line of road and following a more feasible route, a much better quality of coal can be secured and in such quantities as to last for many years to come.

While here Dr. Clark met with the resident Directors of the proposed Mt. Vernon & Wheeling road, and suggested the plan of bringing his road down the Black Fork of the Mohican, thence to the mouth of Owl Creek or thereabouts, where it would unite with the proposed Mt. Vernon road, and both roads use the same line to Coshocton. This suggestion was received with favor by the Mt. Vernon, Coshocton & Wheeling men, and Dr. Clark announced it as his intention to put the movement under way at once.

Although both these lines are still upon paper, and their completion is now in the dim future, there is much cause for Coshocton town and county, to be congratulated upon the turn affairs are likely to take. That if not both roads will be built some day, we have no doubt, because they will pass through a country that stands in need of their construction, and over a route that was laid out by the master hand of the universe.

Whatever occurs Coshocton wants the Mt. Vernon road, and if it can secure the other the advantages to accrue will be much greater, because it will result in the development of our mines to supply a market that is inexhaustible Both lines will directly connect with the great Northwest that is constantly demanding coal, and in addition will furnish competing lines for all branches of commerce. Especially is this true of the Sandusky City road, because at that city is one of the finest harbors on Lake Erie, from which point coal call can be shipped to all the great cities on the coast of that fresh water sea.

Of course this is now simply speculation, but there can be no doubt of the final establishment of one or both of these lines if the proper spirit is shown.

Coshocton county people understand the necessity of a road and know what is necessasy to procure it; therefore they should be up and doing.

A Terrible Accident.

Cambridge Jeffersonian.

The readers of the Jeffersonian in this county will remember how pitch dark it was about nine or ten o'clock Sunday night. About this time Lawrence Tedrick, of Monroe township, was returning from the Baptist Association and had reached the bridge at New Birmingham. In the wagon, beside Mr. Tedrick, were his wife, a daughter, two small children, and Mr. Heskett, of Belmont. Just as they entered the bridge Mr. Tedrick stopped the horses and a boy got out to light a lantern. The striking of a match scared the horses and they backed the wagon over an embankment ten feet deep, that forms the approach to the bridge, and horses, wagon and people went into the creek. The people of the town were aroused and hastened to the rescue, and after much trouble all were brought out of the wreck alive, but all injured. Mrs. Tedrick and Mr. Heskett are the most seriously hurt, both being injured internally, and the latter having three ribs broke.

Plainfield.

Miss Mary Julian, of old Plainfield, started this week to school at Delaware, O. Mary is determined to have an education. This is commendable.

Mr. Wilber Trueman, of Bridgeport, O., who is in poor health and has been visiting his parents here for the past few weeks, has left for home. Also his sister, Mrs. Springer, who has been here with her parents for some time past, has left for her home.

Corn on sand loam is drying up before its time for want of rain. Pastures are scorched to cinders.

Ephraim Johnson, who has cancer on his lip that is yet uncured, has been in Coshocton some days past under treatment of Dr. Kinney. This is the third time that Johnson has supposed that his cancer was thoroughly eaten out by medicine, but it has twice returned more malignant than formerly.

Peaches here are small on account of drouth and cool weather.

Farmers can do little or nothing at breaking clay fallow ground for wheat.

As far as threshing is done here, the flat lands of sand loam turn out from 15 to 18 bushels of wheat to the acre; the hills from 7 to 9 bushels; oats from 30 to 50 bushels. There is little rye grown in this township, and I know of no barley. The present outlook indicates a poor buckwheat crop. M.

Married.

At the Baptist parsonage, by Rev. D. Trichler, Mr. Nicholas Riley to Mrs. Matilda Spurgeon, Sept. 6, both near Walhonding.

Notice.

The creditors of Elliott & Marx who have presented their claims to me for allowance will be paid a first and final dividend of 30 per cent., at my office, on and after Sept. 7, 1883.

J. M. COMPTON, Assignee.

Public Sale.

On Friday, Sept. 21st, 1883, I will offer for sale on my farm near New Castle, the following property, viz: Household goods; farming utensils of all kinds; hay and corn; four head of horses; six head of cattle; hogs, and 150 head of fine sheep. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. I will also offer my farm of 100 acres at same time.

8-2t GEORGE KNIGHT.

FREE.

Dr. J. Anderson & Son cover School Books free and sell as cheap as the cheapest. sep8-4t

O C

You can find the largest, most complete stock of groceries to be sold at the lowest prices in the county at J. W. Barkhurst's, in Roscoe. He buys and sells all kinds of country produce, and always pays the highest market price.

EVERYTHING

Wanted in the school-room sold by Dr. J. Anderson & Son. sep8-4t

Do you want a heating stove? Do you want a parlor stove? Do you want a cooking stove? Do you want a stove of any description? If so, then go to Talmadge & Davis's, who carry the largest line in the county.

Roasted Coffee from 12½ to 25 cents per pound at McNeil & Johnson's.

ALWAYS AHEAD.

"Dad" Hay, as usual, is to the front, and receives daily fresh Baltimore Oysters. Served by can or dish.

DID YOU SEE

The elegant line of American Gold and Silver Watches that are for sale at Burns, the Jeweler's? If not, call at once, as such bargains were never before offered.

School Books of all kinds at Lee's Drug and Book Store, 409 Main street.

FRUIT JARS.

Every kind of Glass and Stone Fruit Jars kept at McNeil & Johnson's.

WHOLESALE

And retail School Book Dealers, Dr. J. Anderson & Son. sep8-4t

BURNS, the Jeweler, is offering a bigger line of finest quality of American Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Charms, etc., than was ever before shown in our town.

A POINTER.

Having purchased an immense stock of Slates before the late advance in prices, we shall continue to sell the best Slates at lower prices than other dealers ask for inferior goods. All School Books used in Coshocton county always on hand at lowest prices, at Lee's Drug and Book Store, 409 Main street.

Largest line, finest quality, lowest prices, in fine American Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Charms, &c., &c., at Burns, the jeweler.

McNeil & Johnson still lead the trade on Fifty Cent Tea.

SAVE MONEY

by buying your School Books, Slates, Pencils, Paper, Ink, &c., at Lee's Drug and Book Store, 409 Main Street.

TELL THE PEOPLE

That Burns, the Jeweler, has just received the finest selection of Ladies' and Gents' Gold Watches ever brought to Coshocton, which he offers at prices never before offered.

BALDWIN'S Corn Shock Binders for sale by Talmadge & Davis. aug18-tf

ZANESVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Fall term opens Sept. 12. For circulars address Chogwell and Parsons. Aug 18-4t

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Budell's Proposal.

This time two years ago our Square club was flourishing; now I am sole member. Budell, Marby, Smithers and myself had formed ourselves into a private bachelors' club for the purpose of whist and other intellectual occupations, and a very good time we contrived to have together. We hadn't many rules and by-laws for our club. We were sworn bachelors and each of us had to allege a reason why he did not intend to wed; but we had so far recognized the possibility of a change in our sentiments as to solemnly bind ourselves to inform the club at once if we should ever meditate "halving our pleasures and doubling our expenses." Smithers said he hadn't time to marry; I was too poor, and Marby, who was regarded as our romantic member, gave us indefinitely to understand that "blighted affections" stood between him and the hymeneal altar. Budell at first laughed at the idea of assigning a reason; and he wished to allege that he hadn't met Mrs. Budell yet. That was unanimously rejected by the rest of the club; whereupon he insisted upon our accepting as an alternative that he was afraid of ladies. We were willing to stretch a point in favor of Budell, who was one of the jolliest possible fellows at a bachelor supper, and so we received this second reason. For the rest we nobly resolved not to fly, but to withstand temptation; our maxim was that every lady is charming so long as one is not married to her; and we were all ready to go into society, and even sustain the reputation of being "dancing men." We used to relate to each other over our celibate pipes wonderful stories of narrow escapes from guileful women every season; but if these were all as dependent upon the narrator's fancy for their important details as my contributions to the conversation, the escapes were somewhat more than hair's-breadth. Budell was especially a favorite in society; he was one of those rare phenomena, young barristers with some practice, and he had besides a very comfortable allowance from his father. Like the rest of the club, I had taken as a joke his assertion that he was afraid of ladies; but I gradually came to see that there was some truth in it. So long as Budell was in a large company—in a ball-room or any place like that—he was quite at his ease and as bold as a lion; but if by any chance he happened to fall a temporary captive to a solitary damsel's bow and spear, he was almost overwhelmed with nervousness, and his usual powers of conversation completely deserted him. I once met him at the Royal academy, escorting a very pretty young lady, and looking as uneasy as if he had a worse conscience than King Herod; and I have seen him tremble at a mere passing mention of the conservatory by his partner at a dance. However, in the Square club he was our most enthusiastic member; and horror and indignation filled our souls when we realized the direful fact that Budell was in love, and doing his best to be married. Had we been women we might probably have seen the symptoms of the advancing malady; but we were only obtuse and short-sighted men. Now as I look back over these months I recall incidents that might have been warnings. The gradual decrease of Budell's hilarity at the club and the gradual increase of his excursions into society could hardly, indeed, have been portents, for Budell always did go more into society than the rest of us. The first allusion that he made to me about the lady who was afterward to play Beatrice to his Benedict was at a concert—or rather in the cloak-room after a concert. "That's what I call a pretty girl," he whispered to me, "that dark-eyed girl over there in the warm, fleecy brown shawl—none of your flimsy white opera cloaks." The girl was pretty in a fresh piquant sort of way; and even a sworn bachelor might have been excused for being pleased at receiving such a frank smile as she greeted Budell with. Again, not many days after he remarked to me apropos des bottes: "Met rather an interesting girl last night; quite agrees with me on the subject of names." I may be excused for neglecting this hint; Budell I think would have found a mollusc "interesting" if it had only agreed with him that there was nothing more objectionable than to have one's name murdered. He was nervously anxious that his name should be pronounced with the accent on the second syllable; and I afterward found that he had been introduced (for the second time), to this "interesting girl" as "Boodle." "Just as though I rhymed to noodle"—as he indignantly expressed it. But the most important hint was given the night after Mrs. Burton's ball, at which we had all been present. We were lounging in Budell's rooms, and Smithers was giving us a highly colored and graphic illustration of the frivolity that passes for conversation between young men and maidens. "That's all nonsense," broke in Budell; "it's your own fault at any rate. Why, last night I had quite a serious and interesting conversation about woman's education, with a 'maiden.' I even quoted scripture to her."

"Bet you a hat you misquoted," said the irreverent Smithers, who thought every one was as ignorant as himself.

"No, I'm not joking; its a fact, and I got an idea or two, let me tell you." Had he only told us that he had ventured into the conversation in order to carry on his conversation without interruption, I am convinced that I, at least, should have surmised that the acquisition of an idea or two was not the only result. However, I was not long in my state of ignorance. One day, a month or so after, Budell hunted me up to confide to me that the bachelors' club was all bosh; he was over head and ears in love, and did I think he ought to tell the other men? Then there followed a shower of apologetics in which "soft brown eyes" and goodness knows what other personal attractions were prominent. When I recovered breath I assured him that I thought it quite incumbent upon him to inform the club. I was rigid and cold with him, for I felt indignant; it was almost an insult to select me as his confidant, as though my celibate principles were less fixed than Marby's or Smithers'.

His announcement that evening was received in solemn silence by the Square club; even Smithers had at first nothing to say. At last Marby asked: "Is it permitted to inquire the lady's name, and when the marriage is to take place?" Budell looked uncomfortable. "Well, the fact is," he said, "I thought I ought to tell the club at once; but I haven't—that is, I don't quite know how to set about asking the lady."

Budell looked so comically distressed as he made this confession that the club hailed it with a shout of laughter. The notion of the bold and confident Budell finding himself muzzled by the tender passion was too suggestive for our risibility. Budell was seriously annoyed. "I don't think," he said, "that my courtesy to the club has been met with courtesy." He glared at me as if I especially had been guilty of revealing his confidence. We apologized humbly, and at last pacified him. He really was puzzled as to how to accomplish his proposal. Marby suggested the old-fashioned plan of plumping down on his knees, like a swain in a valentine; but Budell paled visibly. It was such a cold-blooded way, he objected; yet it appeared he had almost adopted it on two occasions. The first time a little brute of a brother had inopportunely appeared; "I never knew a nice girl that hadn't a brute of a brother," exclaimed Budell, hastily generalizing, and on the second occasion he had even got to the length of informing the object of his affections to adopt a phrase that used to madden Budell that he had something to tell her, when her mother entered, and he had hastily to devise some idiotic fact about a flower-show. It was quite evident that his nerve was not quite equal to a third attempt. I suggested that he should write, but it seemed that the young lady, in talking about a certain novel, had laughed the hero to scorn for resorting to so cowardly a plan as writing his proposal.

"Can't you save her life in some thrilling manner, and then cast yourself at her feet?" asked the romantic Marby.

"Or can't you get overtaken in a shower, and then you could neatly ask her to share your lot as well as your umbrella?" suggested Smithers.

Budell smiled faintly. "It's all very well for you fellows to make fun of it when you haven't to do it yourselves; but all the same it's a ticklish thing to do well. I wish to do it in a neat and direct manner without any humbug."

"It's my opinion," said Smithers, "that you'll end by 'popping the question' in some altogether extraordinary and absurd manner."

"Very well, sir," said Budell with dignity, "we shall see."

But when we left him, the idea of the irrepressible Budell being tongue-tied before a dainty little damsel who couldn't even sit on a jury, came upon us again with redoubled force, and we awoke the echoes of the silent street with renewed shouts of laughter.

Poor Budell could find no opportunity of settling his fate. He revolved drearily round my rooms, where he materially interfered with my work by constantly putting skillfully elaborated questions to me, devised to extract my opinion as to his lady-love, without revealing her name. I rose and fell in his estimation as my answers were what he desired or not, and I committed myself to an immense number of definite opinions as to the preference between blondes and brunettes, large mouths and small ears, etc. "Whether do you prefer Greek or Saxon names for ladies?" he once asked me. I answered at random that I liked them both equally. "No, but really," he persisted. "I mean modern names derived from these languages." "Well," I replied at a venture, "I like Saxon names." "Do you," he exclaimed; "why, so do I. For example, I don't think you could find a prettier name than Edith anywhere." "Oho!" I cried, "her name is Edith, is it?" Budell blushed, but couldn't deny it, and I dare say he would have revealed her surname also had I pressed him.

August brought me an invitation from Will Carlyon to spend a fortnight at his father's place in Scotland, and have a shot at the grouse. "I've asked Marby, Smithers and Budell," he wrote, "and I expect them all. I know you four have frightful chains-and-slavery notions about matrimony; but there are lots of nice girls staying here with Fanny; and if you don't all go home with the full intention of forthwith becoming Benedicts I shall be surprised. Anyhow, we have plenty of birds."

When I arrived I found the house full of pleasant men and agreeable girls; while the grouse gave very fair sport. The club was there in full force. Budell was in tolerable spirits, and came out in grand style as master of the ceremonies, and as the originator of all sorts of amusements. He was too busy to inflict any more confidences, but I had no reason to suppose that he had yet accomplished his proposal.

One afternoon a heavy rain-storm had driven the sportsmen in sooner than usual; I was examining my breechloader in the gun-room when Smithers mysteriously requested me to come to the smoking-room at once. There I found Budell and Marby. Smithers had convened the club, and we had the room to ourselves. He briefly explained his object. "I have an announcement to make," he said, "similar to one made by Budell not long since. I'm going to follow his example, and I hereby invite you all to the wedding. Like Budell, I haven't yet put the final question, but I am not afraid of the answer. I have no objection to tell you that the young lady is at present in this house, and that her name is Miss Maxwell."

"Good heavens!" ejaculated Budell.

"Well," said Marby, "I may as well take this opportunity of informing the club that I, too, am going to follow suit. Only I've taken the precaution to speak to the lady first, and Fanny Carlyon is shortly going to become Mrs. Marby."

I was thunderstruck. "In that case," I said, with dignity, as I strode from the room, "I am the only member of the Square club."

Just as I was tying my necktie a few minutes before dinner, and reflecting that, though nervousness, want of leisure and even blighted affections might be got over, I, at least, had a reason that would preserve me from matrimony, Budell hurried into my room.

"Look here," he said, "I'm in a deuce of a box! Smithers is going to propose to Miss Maxwell, and, hang it, that's Edith!"

"What! You both in love with Miss Maxwell?"

"Yes, and that forward beast, Smithers, will be sure to propose right off; and I've never had a good opportunity."

"My dear Budell, you must make your opportunity. Do it to-night."

"To-night? Why, it's dinner time already; and after dinner we're to have those blessed tableaux vivants; and goodness knows what Smithers will do while I'm looking after the wretched affairs. And then, to-morrow, I've promised Carlyon to start for the east moor at 9 o'clock."

I endeavored to comfort him by suggesting that possibly Miss Maxwell might refuse Smithers; but Budell shuddered at the possibility of being forestalled. He was palpably upset, and he looked nervous and anxious all dinner-time. The company generally attributed it to the theatrical responsibility, but they were wrong; Budell was too old a hand to be anxious about anything so simple as tableaux vivants. Smithers, on the other hand, had secured a seat beside Miss Maxwell, and seemed to be making himself vastly agreeable.

The tableaux began immediately after dinner, and they were a great success. Budell had skillfully arranged them, without attempting to make them into series; and music, supposed to be appropriate or to have reference to each tableau, was played while the curtain was up. Curiously enough, in the second last tableau, Miss Maxwell, Smithers and Budell were to appear by themselves, and still more curiously the subject of it was "The Rivals." Where Budell had got it I don't know; probably in his inner consciousness. It was supposed to be a woodland scene in the paint-and-powder days. A young lady was discovered seated on a bank with a lover kneeling at her feet, and holding one of her hands. At a little distance, and unseen by either of the lovers, was a rival glaring from among the trees at the unsuspecting pair. The tableau was very effective. Miss Maxwell looked very charming in her costume, and Smithers glared splendidly. Budell's face it was impossible to see, for his back was turned to the audience. Up till now the performers had all managed to remain as rigid as statues, but in this tableau Miss Maxwell, who had already appeared several times seemed to lose her nerve. The curtain had not been up a minute when she started, looked down at Budell, and at last, flushing crimson, fairly ran off the stage. However, the last tableau went off without a hitch, and the slight mistake did not affect the general verdict. An adjournment was made to have a dance in the hall, and I was standing idly looking on when Budell, once more in his usual garb, rushed up to me in a fever of excitement.

"By George, sir," he whispered, "congratulate me! I've done it; it's all right."

And he dragged me along with him from the hall into the empty library.

"What on earth do you mean, man?" I exclaimed. "What have you done?"

"I've proposed, sir, and I've been accepted."

I cordially congratulated him, and then I inquired: "How did you manage it—when did you find the time—and where the courage?"

"I'll tell you. I did it in that tableau. Under cover of music I told Edith that in all sober earnestness I was at her feet, not in jest alone; and I asked her to be my wife. That's why she ran away."

"No wonder!" I interjected.

"Wasn't it splendid doing it under Smithers' very eyes! And then of course I saw Edith afterward in the little drawing-room; and she'll be here directly, whenever she has changed her costume."

"Well, I'm glad you've settled it; and I think Smithers was right when he said you would end by proposing in some extraordinary way. And it seems to me that it was decidedly embarrassing for Miss Maxwell."

Smithers married Edith Maxwell's sister eighteen months after the tableaux.

"MARY JANE."

A Characteristic Letter About Old Bachelors, Gas Wells, etc.

"Mary Jane" in Louisville Courier-Journal.

I also omitted to mention another prominent feature in Steubenville. This is social and easily remediable, but it stays just the same all the year around. I refer to old bachelors. The town is full of them, and I never saw a town in which there were girls better adapted in every way to destroy bachelorhood. They are sensible, practical, economical, smart, good-looking and well-fixed, and yet the bachelor thrives. They are great beaux, too, and the way they made eyes at me and even tried to squeeze my hand "for old acquaintance sake," they said, was something blood-curdling. I don't like bachelors. They are one of the few things the great Creator never made a place for, and their lives, usually, are as aimless as a gun without a sight.

"What are you growling about?" said Dickey. "You are an old maid."

"I know it," said I, "and I'm proud of it. But old maids are useful. They can help the world along in various ways, and some of the sweetest, quietest characters I have ever known are unmarried women whose lives have been one long sacrifice to the happiness of others."

"Don't bachelors ever do that way?" said she.

"Once in one hundred thousand times," said I, "and the rest of 'em live only to have what they call a good time."

"Don't they have it?" said she.

"They don't look like it," said I, "when they happen to get caught in a place where a woman's ministration would be worth everything to them."

Skip out, all ye old bachelors,
Give up your aimless lives;
Go scout around among the girls,
And get you wholesome wives.
But if you fail to make a match,
Just take this word from me;
The girls don't think you're any catch,
So go and climb a tree.

NATURAL GAS.

Now to get at what I really want to talk about. I went down to Wellsburg, W. Va., and Brilliant, Ohio, just opposite, and seven miles below Steubenville, to see the natural gas wells recently opened at those places. Years ago—say twenty-five—they found gas up at New Cumberland, W. Va., eleven miles above Steubenville, while boring for oil, and it has been used there ever since for manufacturing purposes. Later they found it at East Liverpool, Ohio, ten miles further up, the second greatest pottery manufacturing point in the United States, Trenton, N. J., being the first. Here thirty or forty wells have been sunk, the town is lighted by it, the gas being burned all day, as it is cheaper than to hire men to turn it off and on, and it is used in heating houses and also in the potteries. Its flow is lessening, however, and other fuel is being substituted. For a long interval the gas-well business was put on the shelf, but several months since a well six inches in diameter was sunk at Wellsburg, and at 1,310 feet a vein was struck, and until the day I was there the inflamable stuff poured out and a huge flame poured out day and night.

"How much gas has escaped there?" said Dickey, as we looked at it.

"Enough," said I, "to supply all the life insurance agents, editors and traveling salesmen in the United States for a hundred years and still leave enough for a light for the others to read their dead confreres' epitaphs by."

"How about your letters?" said she.

"Don't mention it," said I.

A workman told me at the Wellsburg well that the pressure, when partly shut off, was 200 pounds to the square inch. It was so strong that they had to let it waste for months because if they shut it off it would blow all the tubing out of the well. An hour after we were there it was turned on the town and was to be used for lighting purposes. Several smaller pipes had been connected with it for some time, and they supplied two or three glass and other factories with fuel. Over at Brilliant the Spaulding iron works are being built, and the projectors thought they might get cheap fuel, so they put down a well the same size as the Wellsburg, and at exactly the same depth they struck it, and their iron works stock popped up 10 per cent, —better than a protective tariff, you see. Mr. Chas. Spaulding showed us this well, and to give us some idea of the pressure, he shut it down until the flame was about as big as an apron, and in three-quarters of a minute turned it on full, and the flame shot out fifty feet or more with a roar and a rush like a cyclone, and gave me such a nervous shock that I thought the gate had come unfastened and the old Harry himself would come walking right out of that pipe in five minutes. But he didn't come and I became calm. It is estimated that this gas as fuel will directly and indirectly represent a saving to the new works of from $60,000 to $75,000 a year. It is the best friend to the free trade theory yet discovered.

The Spaulding well is open all the time, and will be for four months yet, by which time the works will be ready to use it. At night the whole country is lighted by it.

It is really a wonderful thing, and useful is no name for it. Already a new well is going down at Wellsburg, one at Mingo, two at Steubenville, and several in the vicinity of Wheeling. Nearly all of these will be used in the manufacture of iron. The Upper Ohio valley has taken a boom on the strength of it.

"Couldn't they get gas at Louisville to help business there?" asked Dickey, innocently.

"I think not," said I.

"Why?" said she.

"Well," said I, "it is found 450 feet below the surface at East Liverpool, and twenty-seven miles down the river it is 1,310 feet down. Figuring on this basis, it would at Louisville, which is about 525 miles further down the river, be found about 16,500 feet below the surface, rather further down than any borings have yet been made. However, my dear, this is not authentic, and may be slightly wild."

WELSBURG.

This is a pleasant town, the county seat of Brooke county, and has a population of 3,000, more or less. It has two newspapers, banks, paper mills, glass factories, good stores, nice homes, and in the earlier days was an exceedingly aristocratic Virginia town. It is a sleepy old place, and the most striking thing I saw there besides the gas well was a bald-headed old merchant trying to get one girl out of a buggy so he could, as he said, "drive Mary around the town." "Mary" was the other girl in the buggy.

"Wasn't that all right?" said Dickey.

"No," said I.

"Why not?" said she.

"Because," said I, "I hate to see a pretty girl wasting her sweetness on the desert hair."

Seven miles back of Wellsburg, over one of the most beautiful drives in West Virginia, is Bethany college, dear to all Kentuckians as the home of Alexander Campbell, whose name made into Campbellite, almost usurped the title of Christianity. He was a noble man, and that his memory and deeds are revered does all honor to those who acknowledged his leadership. Garfield's name is also closely allied with Bethany, and two such names as Campbell and Garfield are honors to be proud of to the end of all time.

BRILLIANT.

This sparkling village, opposite Wellsburg, is taking a fresh start on the strength of the new iron-works, gas, etc., and town lots are so high that the surveyor has to climb upon a ladder to lay them off. As a town, Brilliant isn't very much yet. It used to be called Lagrange, but this hadn't enough sparkle, and Brilliant was adopted. As a name, I think Brilliant is about the best one in the list for a town. The village has one or two saloons. I don't speak of this as anything unusual, but merely mention it to ask why is it that a saloon seems to be so much more necessary to a man than salvation? Women don't have to have saloons, and why men do I can't understand.

"Women don't have wives," said Dickey, sententiously.

"And men don't have husbands," said I, with equal force.

Speaking of bachelors, I should mention that I made my little side trip to Wellsburg and Brilliant with only four of them, and their combined ages run up pretty nearly in the neighborhood of 200 years. They were all prime fellows, too; just the very kind to make a young woman think matrimony synonymous with heaven.

"Don't they always think that?" said Dickey.

"There you go again," said I. "Of course they think it, but the thought doesn't always pan out, as it were, and while the synonym still begins with an H, the other letters don't make the word out to be heaven exactly."

The country all about these towns is beautiful and almost as productive on the surface as it is down among the coal and gas veins. The farmers live in handsome houses, and they are a reading, intelligent and active people. School houses, churches and newspapers abound, and these are the great civilizers.

"Mary Jane," said Dickey, "when you get down to that style of matter, ain't you writing against time?"

"I am," said I.

"Then quit," said she.

"I have," said I.

Beecher Women in Full Dress.

"Clara Belle."

Forty thousand dressmakers and milliners, with all their arts of development and concealment, shaping and adornment, could not make Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe a stylish woman. The same is true of the queen of England, I believe, but I never had the chance to study her, while this very week I have had a good, leisurely, two hours' view of the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." My conclusion is that she is a sinner against fashion who can't possibly know that her redeemer liveth, for the simple reason that there is no salvation for her. She is the kind of a woman who rises superior to clothes. They have no modifying effect on her. The most fashionable devices are powerless to alter her individuality. Probably at some time in her life she has tried to keep up with the procession, but it was long ago. It has been a long time since she dropped hopelessly to the rear of those who change uniforms every season. It was at the celebration of her brother Henry's seventieth birthday, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, that I saw her. She resembles him very closely as to face, which is the same as saying that her features are big, deep-lined and unique. No bonnet could hold its own in conjunction with them. The one that was on this occasion subordinated to them was in style, I guess, of twenty-five years ago. The rest of her garb was equally antiquated. Kindly and brainy enough she looked, and, oh! how we did cheer her when she came to the front of a proscenium box! But as an exponent of the fashions she was a success only as a remote negative. By her side sat the wife of Henry Ward Beecher, carrying her 70 years as heavily as he did his 70 jauntily—bent, wrinkled, broken old woman, but neatly and fashionably dressed in mourning. Then, there was Beecher's daughter Hattie, wife of the Rev. Samuel Scovil, who is of his and Harriet's sort. She lives in an inferior New York village that is large enough to provide competent producers of fashionable attire, and yet she looked like Miss Bumpkin from Bumpkinville, though a healthy, wholesome creatures.

Having a Good Time.

New York Letter in Boston Herald.

To buy their way to coolness is easy for rich folks, but the very poor must stay here in New York and roast, while the intermediate thousands do the best they can with cheap excursions. These trips of a day are quite as likely to be fatiguing and hurtful as restful and beneficial, not only to those who never try to enjoy themselves without getting drunk, but to the well-meaning majority, who work too hard at recreation. Not one person in ten of the multitudes at Coney Island allows himself any rest there. He tramps up and down the beach, ascends observatories, strains himself with lifting machines, wrenches his arms with unaccustomed kinds of labor in shooting galleries, and kicks cramps into his legs by violent attempts to swim. Who would suppose that any sane man could be induced to swing a heavy sledge-hammer for fun? It was a Yankee who evolved that irrational theory of amusement, and he was right. At Coney Island, among the catch-penny devices, he glibly calls attention to a machine, which, when a blow is struck on an upright iron bolt, records on a scale the force of the stroke. An almost constant succession of fools pay for the opportunity of thus wasting the strength. They do it for exercise! Far from it. Those who need the strength of muscle are the very ones who lack enough of it to make a good show at the striking machine, and who do not expose themselves to ridicule by making puny efforts, while brawny fellows are tempted to exhibit their strength. A six-footer, with arms that bulged his sleeves with bunches of muscle at every lift of the heavy hammer, and hands that seemed capable of leaving their impression on the hard ash handle, was incited by the spectators' manifestations of admiration to labor tremendously an entire hour. He was streaming with perspiration when he got through, and had parted with more vitality than a week of sea air could restore.

"You must take a great deal of exercise," I remarked, "to keep yourself so strong."

"Begorra, I welt an anvil six days every week," was the reply.

And here he was on the seventh day paying out his nickels for the chance to do more of the hard striking by which he had earned them. Could folly in diversion go further?

Well, yes. Not far off was a merry-go-round, or carousal, which, in place of smoothly circling wooden horses and other beasts and seated boxes, had boats that rolled and tossed as though in a chopping sea. Passengers in them felt exactly as though riding on actual water. I was convinced of it, without making a personal test, by seeing that ten minutes of the pleasure made many of them palpably, retchingly seasick.

That was their way of having a good time.

The Evil Eye.

St. James' Gazette.

The Russians are great believers in the evil eye; and foreigners, on Russian children being introduced to them, should beware of praising their beauty, or of showing for them any of that admiration which, under like circumstances would be expected in western Europe. To praise the child is to bewitch it, to bring it ill-luck—to affect it, in short, with "the evil eye." Charms and incantations must then be resorted to, and in serious cases the priest is called in. By humility and prayer the influence of the evil eye may be averted; but it is desirable that the stranger, on seeing for the first time the children of any family be visiting, shall not allow himself to exclaim: "What a pretty girl!" or "What a fine boy!"

Arkansaw Limnings.

Opie P. Read.

Nuis but de po' despise de rich.

Dars one great disadvantage dat de right black 'oman labors un'er. She can't blush.

It ain't de quickes' motion man dats got de mos' energy. De hoss-fly can zip aroun' faster den de honey bee, but he doan' las' nigh so long.

Eben among de anima's a kind ack is recolected longer dan a mean one. A dog may forgit a place whar somebody kicked him, but he neber forgits de place whar somebody gin him a piece ob meat.

De evil in a man's face is plainer dan de good. We sometimes see a glass filled wid water so clear dat it looks like dar ain't nuthin' thar, but put muddy water in de same glass an' its mighty plain.

Cheaper Iron.

It is contended that iron can be made in Western Kentucky for $12.55, and on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers for $5 less than Pennsylvania prices.

THE BUFFALO.

His Tramp Will Soon Be Heard No More on the Plains.

Helena (Mont.) Independent.

In going down the Yellowstone and across the vast region lying between Glendive and Mandan, one is struck with the evident scarcity of game. This famous region, where, two or three years ago, herds of buffalo, antelope and deer were to be seen on every side, is now, to all appearances, stripped of its game. For the entire distance from Livingston to Mandan I only saw two or three small bands of antelope and not a sign of a deer or buffalo. The fact is, the slaughter of buffalo and deer has been immense for the past two years, and particularly of the former. It is estimated that during the past winter there have been 1,000 hunters engaged in the business of slaughtering buffalo along the line of the Northern Pacific, between Mandan and Livingston. An eagle-eyed hunter got aboard of the train at Glendive, and he gave me the following interesting details as to the modus operandi in slaughtering herds of buffalo: In the first place, the experienced hunter uses the Sharpe rifle, 40-90 caliber. With this he can kill at 1,000 yards. When he sees a herd of buffalo he usually slips up to within convenient range, from 300 to 500 yards, and always selects a cow for his first victim. He does this for the reason that the cow is followed by both her yearling and two-year-old calves, and they will usually stand by her to the last. But under no circumstances will the experienced hunter kill his buffalo outright. If he does, the herd will stampede at once. The policy is to wound fatally, but so that the animal will dash around in a circle before falling. This it always does when mortally wounded, and after a few moments lies down. The remainder of the herd are not alarmed at this, but continue to gaze or look on dazed spectators of the tragedy being enacted. After his first shot the hunter pauses until quiet is restored, and again fires at another cow with similar results. He always aims to put his ball just behind the fore shoulder, which will cause death in five minutes at furthest. When the cows have all been slain he turns his attention to the calves, and lastly to the bulls. The experienced hunter generally bags his entire herd, unless he is so unfortunate as to drop his game immediately, when all the survivors stampede at once. The buffalo does not scare at the crack of a gun. He has decidedly more courage than discretion. It is only when the crack is followed by an immediate fall that he realizes its deadly nature and takes alarm. The policy of killing the cows first and then the calves has resulted in the almost utter extinction of the female buffalo. Herds of melancholy bulls can still occasionally be seen, sometimes in bands of twenty or thirty, and often without a single cow. The few remaining cows now have their pick of lovers, and always choose from the young blood of the herd.

The buffalo bull after he passes his fourth year, loses his attractiveness to the opposite sex, and the aversion seems to be mutual. Gathering about him his bachelor friends of equal age, he sullenly retires into the wilderness and forever avoids the female members of the herd, who mate with younger and more uxorious masculines. As I have said, the bulls are about all that are now left of the buffalo. They largely owe their safety to the fact that their hides are less valuable than those of the cows, while at the same time they are far more difficult to kill. The hide of the bull is only worth to the hunter from $1.80 to $2, while that of the cow brings $3.25, and that of the 2-year-old calf is worth from $1 to $1.50. But of late there has sprung up quite a demand throughout the east for the head of the buffalo bull. The well-preserved head of an aged bull, decked out with glass eyes and horns intact, will readily sell for $25 in the eastern markets. Consequently the buffalo-hunter of the future will wage a destructive war upon the bull tribe, and these venerable relics of a bygone era will also pass swiftly away.

UNADULTERATED DEPRAVITY.

Boy Brothers from a Realistic Point of View---Sample of Pure Cussedness.

Peck's Sun.

No one can explain why it is that two brothers of the ages ranging from 9 to 16, sometimes older or younger, seldom if ever agree in their play or work around home, but it is true, and any one who has ever watched two brothers has seen a sample of pure, unadulterated cussedness that is rarely equalled. In all their play they never agree, and in their work around the house they engage in disputes and dissensions, that to see them in the hottest part of the debate, one would swear the widening chasm between them would never be bridged. But in this you are mistaken, as probably in fifteen minutes they will be busily engaged in plundering the nest of a swarm of bumblebees, and in the excitement of the occasion they forget their differences, and they become solid pards once more. But why is it that brothers do not agree, as do either of them agree with the other boys of the neighborhood? Why is it that they stand for half an hour and wrangle as to which shall saw and which split the wood, when probably in fifteen minutes' time both of them will be over in a neighbor's yard, helping another boy saw and split his wood, so he can go fishing and they will work like beavers, and never stop a minute for words, and you would think to see them there that they were two of the lovingest little brothers that ever was. Why is it that when they buy a dog or a toy pistol, in "snucks" as it were, that over that particular article, whatever it may be, there is bound to rise clouds of war and dissension. As a general thing, unless there is a very wide difference between the ages of two brothers, their actions toward each other are a study, and you will notice that unless they are engaged in a sport that brings to each an equal amount of pleasure, they will, in nine cases out of ten, soon be engaged in reading each other's locks, or knocking the second crop of teeth down their boyish necks, and in the next minute they are loving little brothers, to all appearances, who never had a word or a blow between them. Their work in the garden, at the wood-pile, or running errands, is filled with nameless woes, unless the scales are evenly balanced and one has exactly the same amount of work to perform as the other, and whoever saw the work laid out before boys to the supreme satisfaction of both. But they will go away and help a neighbor's boy work, and both nearly kill themselves working, and not a word of complaint will come from them.

Brothers are all right enough together—if they are separated by about 900 miles distance, and each knows that the other has no work to do, and can play through the long summer hours, or go fishing, and in the winter live on taffy and mince pie, but when they are together they make it warm for the remainder of the household.

"Contempt av Coort."

Rocky Mountain News.

Judge Mallahey fined another man yesterday for skurrying across the tail end of the police court room with his hat on. The judge has a keen eye for contempt of court.

This reminds us of a story told of a Chicago justice of the peace. A young lawyer met this justice on the street, familliarly slapped him on the shoulder saying, "Hello, old cock, how do you do?" A few days later the limb of the law had some business before the justice, and as soon as he stuck his head inside the court-room door he was find $10 for contempt. He denied the charge vehemently, but was finally crushed by a recital of his offense and the court's assurance: "I'll tache ye, me lad, that this coort is an object of contimpt whenivar and whariver ye may meet er."

Rather Particular.

Leadville clergymen are becoming very particular. One of 'em got mad at a funeral where he was to officiate, because the master of ceremonies notified him to begin by remarking: "Now, old hoss, it's your play."

THE QUESTION.

Momentous, at Least, to Young Men and Maidens---How Shall a Man Propose?

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"How shall a man propose in order to be successful in his suit?" repeated one of our most intelligent society ladies, whose silver locks only serve to enhance the beauty of her still youthful face. "In my opinion, though all men know well enough how to 'make love,' there is not one in a thousand who knows how to propose. My husband spent six months protesting and convincing me of his love, of which, by the way, I was well aware from the first, without once asking me the important question, 'Will you marry me?' and finally one day said to me, with a disheartened air, 'You are like all the rest, a perfect enigma. I have spent months trying to win you, and I do not know that I have made any impression upon you; you are as hard to unravel as the scarf you wear around your throat.' 'This,' I exclaimed, in the most innocent way, 'why, 'tis no difficult task to unravel it, if you only get hold of the right string.' He saw the point, took hold of the right string, and—" "His arm took the place of the scarf?" "Well, neither of us have ever regretted it."

ON HIS KNEES.

One lady, the wife of a learned judge, said: "'Tis eighteen years since that dear man made a fool of me, and after so great a lapse of time you cannot expect me to remember how he did it. I'll vow he went down on his knees, though you wouldn't think it to look at his rotund proportions. And I was silly enough to believe every word he said, and when he declared solemnly that he would shoot himself if I did not marry him of course I consented, just to save his life; but I'll not be so silly another time—if he only gives me the chance."

"Don't believe a word of that," chimed in the judge from behind his paper. "I was actually compelled to ask her to marry me to get rid of the trouble of taking her or some other girl around; I saw she was in love with me, and thought she would do as well as any other. Now that sums up the whole history of this case."

VIGOROUS COURTSHIP.

A bright-eyed girl, who is a skillful angler for hearts, thinks a young man, to be successful, should propose after a very short acquaintance, take the girl by storm, as it were, while she is pleased with a new beau, and before she has time to tire of him; then follow the proposal up with a vigorous courtship, lots of flowers and bonbons, drives, theatre parties, etc., and, if she consents, insist upon a short engagement by all means.

UNEXPECTED VOWS.

Another well-known blonde beauty, who has created sad havoc, and had much experience in this line, says the only successful way is to propose when least expected. Allow no time for consideration, and then insist that the acceptance must be "now or never." She feels sure that is the only way that she will ever be captured, but she thinks very few men are bold enough to try that game.

LOVERS BORES.

One well-known belle and beauty says that "she has had so many makes love to her that she hardly knows what is the best and most successful method. She was more occupied in studying how to prevent an approach to the subject than in facilitating it. Beaux were all lovely until they became lovers, then they became bores, for they moved, thought and talked constantly of themselves and their happiness. Marriage is quite another thing, is quite easily settled, when one finds a suitable partner.

AROUND THE WAIST.

A married lady, in whose household the little god of love certainly make his abode, says the only successful proposition of which she knows anything was made without a word being spoken; "John and I sat looking in the fire a long time, without saying anything, when all at once he put his arm around me, drew me to him and kissed me. When father came in a moment later he said: 'Major, I'm going to steal your daughter.'"

WILY WIDOWERS.

A dark-eyed girl, with a tangle of soft brown hair shading her brow, says "If a fellow is desperately in love with a girl, and persistent in his efforts to win her, he is sure to gain his suit. Widowers understand this point, and know exactly how to make love and propose, and you will observe they are always successful." She knows one case where a widower went in and hung up his hat, announcing his intention of remaining until he was accepted, and the girl had to marry him to get rid of him. A widower beau makes her nervous about the result.

MARRYING IN HASTE.

"The quickest courtship on record," said one old resident, "was that of Dr. Nick McDowell, who, driving along the street in his buggy one day, saw a beautiful girl standing at the window. He immediately stopped and hitched his horse, rang the bell, inquired the lady's name, was ushered into the parlor, announced his own name, said he was 'pleased with her appearance and wished to marry her at once.' Nothing but the knowledge that she was actually in the presence of the celebrated physician kept her from fainting. To her plea of 'surprise at this unexpected announcement,' he only replied, 'Now or never.' When she asked to 'take a week to consider,' he said, 'I am going down street to attend a critical case and have no time to spare right now.'

"'Give me a day, then.'

"'I'll tell you what I'll do. When I am through with this professional visit, I'll drive around and get a preacher; if you've made up your mind to marry me by that time, all right!' and he left her, breathless and unable to articulate another word. When he returned they were quietly married. 'No cards.'"

NO "PARLOR" BEAU.

A society girl, who evidently has a head for business as well as beaux, says: "No 'parlor beau' need ever propose with any hope of success, for after a girl is compelled to bend her whole energies to the task of entertaining him 'quietly at home' for six months she would be appalled at the proposition to spend the balance of her life 'quietly at home.'" She explains that a "parlor beau" is that selfish, egotistical individual who, being a man, has as much variety and change as he wants, and thinks himself sufficiently interesting to entertain a girl without any assistance in the way of theatres, parties and drives, but leaves the other fellows to [illegible] her in that way.

A Live Man in a Hearse.

Rochester Post-Express.

A rare form of hospitality was offered and accepted in Syracuse a few days ago. An undertaker returning from the cemetery overtook a decrepit German, who was toiling along in manifest weariness, and offered him a ride in the hearse. The tired pilgrim was assisted into the vehicle, stretched himself at length on the floor, the doors were shut and the undertaker drove on. Of course a live passenger in such a conveyance attracted a throng of people. "Stop! the man's not dead," cried a horror stricken witness, but the hearse moved on to the German's destination, set him down in the middle of an excited crowd and drove rapidly away.

Unnatural Mothers.

The Narodnaya Volya, a Russian paper, devoted to the interests of the Nihilists, says that "country mothers are getting quite used to the custom of carrying infants to the bed-sides of persons afflicted with diphtheria and wrapping them up in the blankets so that they may become infected and die."

[illegible] Us!

Peck's Sun.

Washington territory wants to be called Tahoma when it is made a state. As this is an Indian word meaning "almost to heaven," the request of the territory must be denied, unless the people of this country want [illegible] George Washington to turn over and stand straight up in his grave, and talk worse than he did at the battle of Monmouth.

TAPPING NEWS CONDUITS.

Old Linemen Who Know All the Wires---Methods of Dispatch Stealers.

New York Sun.

In speaking of the tapping of the wires between Long Branch and Philadelphia, the other day, and the sending of a false report by which Philadelphia pool sellers were swindled of several thousand dollars, a telegraph man said:

Such attempts, in one way or another, are made every year. The men who put up the jobs apparently have less scruple about beating a pool seller than they would about swindling an orphan asylum. A wire is so easily tapped that the companies are wholly unable to furnish absolute protection. An attempt to beat the Long Island city pool rooms last summer was discovered just in the nick of time. It was during the Saratoga races. The intention was to get the news ahead of the pool sellers. Western Union had an office in Saratoga and one in Long Island City. Mutual Union had one in Saratoga but none in Long Island city. The men that worked the job determined to tap Mutual Union news and run it around through an office in this city and thence to Long Island city. Accordingly, a Mutual Union lineman was bribed, and he tapped the wire right in the cupola over the Mutual's office, at 137 Broadway. The despatches from Saratoga had therefore to pass through the 'snide' office before they reached the Mutual Union office. From their uptown office the gang sent the message by a private wire to Long Island city, and by haste saved several minutes of time. That is, they would have done so if the Mutual Union people had not discovered the game a few minutes before 1 o'clock, when the races were called."

"How are these fellows able to pick out the right wire among the hundreds strung through the street?"

"There are plenty of old linemen who know all about the lines of the city. Some of these linemen are always out of employment. It is easy to hire them for the job. In the country, as on the Long Branch and Philadelphia line, there are only two or three wires. If they don't hit it the first time they can the next, sure."

"It is apparently more difficult to intercept a message and send a false one than to get the news in advance."

"Not very much more difficult. The wire is cut and a wire is spliced to each end of the cut wire. These wires are led to separate instruments in the one room. An operator sits at each one. Messages are allowed to pass along through until word is received that the particular horse they wish to beat is at the start. Then the circuit between two points is cut and the message from the race track stops with the operator who has cut the line. He answers for the point to which the message was supposed to go, and the operator at his elbow, using the signature of the operator on the track, sends on the false message. Then the cut wire is spliced and all traces of the job are removed. It would take a smart man to find the place where the cut was made. It could be discovered only by accident, because there are so many spliced breaks in every line."

"I have heard that you have an instrument for determining the location of breaks."

"It might locate these fellows if the company had any intimation that its line had been tapped at the time, but I doubt if it would be of service under the varying conditions of the lines in hot weather."

"Is it possible to devise some method for protecting the pool sellers?"

"If they would take their news in cipher they would be perfectly safe. Or they could have their messages repeated. They will not adopt either method. The trouble is they want to save every second of time. The sooner the winner gets his money the sooner he'll put it in circulation again."

"Do the 'beats' usually succeed in their schemes?"

"They usually do not, easy as it is to tap the lines. It is now four years since Kelly & Bliss were 'beaten' so badly in Long Island city by a false dispatch. An occasional success makes up for the failures, and therefore the wires are cut with each recurring season."

Nicknames for the People of the States.

Detroit Free Press.

The nicknames of the natives of the states and territories are as follows:

Alabama—Lizards.
Arkansas—Toothpicks.
California—Gold Hunters.
Colorado—Rovers.
Connecticut—Wooden Nutmegs.
Dakota—Squatters.
Delaware—Muskrats.
Florida—Fly-up-the-creeks.
Georgia—Buzzards.
Idaho—Fortune-seekers.
Illinois—Suckers.
Indiana—Hoosiers.
Iowa—Hawkeyes.
Kansas—Jayhawkers.
Kentucky—Corn Crackers.
Louisiana—Creoles.
Maine—Foxes.
Maryland—Clam Humpers.
Massachusetts—Yankees.
Michigan—Wolverines.
Minnesota—Gophers.
Mississippi—Tadpoles.
Missouri—Pukes.
Nebraska—Bug Eaters.
Nevada—Sage Hens.
New Hampshire—Granite Boys.
New Jersey—Blues, or Clam Catchers.
New Mexico—Spanish Indians.
New York—Knickerbockers.
North Carolina—Tarheels.
Ohio—Buckeyes.
Oregon—Hard Cases.
Pennsylvania—Pennamites, or Leather Heads.
Rhode Island—Gunflints.
South Carolina—Weasels.
Tennessee—Whelps.
Texas—Beefheads.
Utah—Polygamists.
Vermont—Green Mountain Boys.
Virginia—Beagles.
Wisconsin—Badgers.

Musical Criticism.

Denver Tribune.

The critic of The Republican was in the parquette of the opera house last evening with a compass, theodolite, transit, tuning fork, water gauge, box level, and sextant, criticising the music for all that was out. He discovered that there was a portion of the sixteenth note in Beethoven's second symphony elided; that Miss Thursby's staccato was too sravure; Mrs. Cole gave too much conmoto in the memo of her barcarole, and that the orchestra was somewhat appoggiatura in its largando of the concerted opuses. The only thing for Mr. Thomas to do under the circumstances was to repeat the concert and try and do better.

Potter Palmer's Cashiers.

New York Star.

At the Palmer house, in Chicago, the management has tried the experiment of employing lady cashiers. Miss Payne, the chief of staff, got married a week ago, and her five subordinates immediately resolved to do likewise at all hazards. It was as sudden and sweeping as a cholera epidemic, and henceforth Potter Palmer is likely to employ male cashiers.

It's All Right Now.

"Was I in de wah, boss! Just listen at dat: was I in de wah? Why, I need every battle that was fit, and knowed Lee and Stonewall Jackson and Jeff Davis, and all dem jis as well as I does that nigger you see dar shinin' shoes. Gen. Lee particklar, he thought a great deal of me, and when I'd ax him to give me a furlough he 'lowed: 'Bob, I can't spare you. I'm a gwine to fight dat battle what I talked to you about, and I'm bound to have you by me. But, howsever, if you'll be back in four days certain sure, you can go.' Sure 'nough, I'd be coming back into camp [illegible] and Lee hold up to Stonewall [illegible] 'Dere's Bob, coming back now, I know him by his whistle. It's all right now; we can go ahead.'"

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WOOL TARIFF.

Extract From a Speech

By Hon. Wm. McKinley, Delivered at Mt Vernon, Saturday, August 18, 1883

The Democrat party in its platform adopted this year at Columbus professes great indignation at the reduction of the duty on wool by the last Congress, but gives no assurance that it will remedy or seek to remedy the alleged wrong. It might be inferred by one unacquainted with Democrat tariffs after reading the platform, that the reduction was against the solemn protests of the Democracy; but this inference is soon dispelled when it is remembered that in every tariff bill the Democrat party ever made, or attempted to make, the duty fixed or proposed was lower than the duty imposed by the tarff act of 1883. Let this fact not be forgotten The present duty is higher than any Democrat tariff ever made or proposed. The Walker Tariff, the true offspring of a living Democracy, the act known as the Tariff of '46, placed the duty upon all wools at 30 per cent. ad valorem. The Morison bill contained a reduction of the wool duty, while the Wood bill in the 45th Congress wiped out all classifications and fixed the duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem

On May 11th, 1880, Mr Tucker, of Virginia, under instructions of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, which was Democratic, reported a bill fixing the duty on first and second class, being clothing and combing wools, at 35 per cent. ad valorem, and on class three, carpet and other similar wools, 20 per cent. ad valorem; and the same bill put woolen rags, shoddy, mingo, waste and flocks on the free list. Then we come to the tariff bill of last winter, and we find the Democrat party in the Senate and House standing against the retention of the old duty on wool and in favor of the largest reduction possible. To demonstrate how empty Democratic professions are for the wool grower of Ohio, you have only to examine the record. The Democrats in the Senate of the United States, before the general tariff bill was under discussion, inaugurated a movement to reduce the duty on wool far below the rate fixed either by the Tariff Commission or the Congress of the United S ates.

On the fifth day of August, 1882, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, whose Democracy will not be questioned, offered the following resolution in the Senate of the United States:

"Resolved, That from and after the first day of November, 1882, the duty upon all wool shall not exceed twenty five per centum ad valorem, and the duties upon all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be the component material of chief value, shall not exceed fifty per centum ad valorem, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

This was the opening assault directed at the wool interests of the country, and it was initiated by a great Democrat leader, and his purpose was not concealed. Senator Bayard, speaking of his amendment, said: "I submit to the Senate the real relief, and the just relief, and the proper step to be taken, is at once to relieve our manufacturers from this excessive duty upon the raw material." "What, ever may be the revenue or whatever protection may come from it (the Senator's amendment) let it stand until we decide—and I hope we ultimately will—to PLACE IT (wool) ON THE FREE LIST." This amendment was discussed through several days, Democrat Senators as a rule speaking in favor of it. Senator Beck, another leading Democrat, said: "I agree with the Senator from Delaware, that the just thing to do is to allow the producers of wool say 20 or 25 per cent. ad valorem on their product." The amendment was lost, the vote standing 23 in favor of it and 31 against. Not a single Republican in the Senate is found recorded in its favor while every Democrat Senator voting, save one, voted for it, and what I am sure will surprise the wool growers of Ohio in the light of the late Democrat platform is to be told that the distinguished Senator from Ohio, Mr. Pendleton, voted in favor of the proposition to reduce the duty on wool to twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, and that the enormous reduction proposed did not take place in 1882 is WHOLLY DUE TO THE ACTION OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The Democrat party in the Senate, not satisfied with its action in '82, again emphasized its opposition to the wool interests by renewing the old proposition. Senator Bayard, on the 6th of February, 1883, when the Senate had under consideration the General Tariff bill, offered an amendment to reduce the duty to 25 per centum ad valorem, and in support of his amendment said: "I believe it is essential for the success of manufacturers in this country, that there should be a cheapening of the raw material. The cost of the raw material of wool should be lessened to the manufacturer, and the best way to do that is to give him the widest possible field of selection." That is, remove all duty and give him absolute free trade in wool. How would the wool growers enjoy this kind of protection?

This eminent Democrat seems to have had great care for the manufacturers. This was his deepest concern, while the Ohio Democrat platform falls with dreadful emphasis against the manufacturers. This amendment, like the first one, was beaten by Republican votes. Again, in the course of the consideration of the tariff bill, Mr. Beck offered an amendment to make the dividing lines between first and secon class wools 32 cents instead of 30, as recommended by the Finance Committee, and he did it, using his own language, "because the changing of classification from 32 to 30 cents might make a very large increase in duty." Which was not intended.

Again our Democrat Ohio Senator is found voting on the side of decreased duty on wool. If there is any one thing settled in the policy of the Democrat party, it is that all raw material which enters into manufactures shall bear no import duties, but be absolutely free. Mr. Beck said, Feb. 6, 1883: "I do not propose to make WOOL FREE. I WISH IT COULD BE DONE"

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, a member of the House, when the conference report was under consideration, said:

"I do not complain of the reduction of the tariff on wool. In fact, I am in favor of a rapid reduction of the rates of the tariff on wool, and the placing of wool ON THE FREE LIST within a very few years. There is no change in the tariff that will produce greater benefits to the people than the placing of wool and raw materials entering into the manufacture of woolen goods upon the free list. No industry would be impaired, but all would be protected and encouraged."

On the 30th of March, 1882, Mr. Abram Hewitt, of New York, a conspicuous Democrat, and deservedly so, offered the following resolution: "That all raw materials," meaning thereby all materials which have not been subjected to any process of manufacture, "and all waste products," meaning thereby all waste materials which are fit only to be manufactured, "shall be placed upon the free list," and said upon the floor of the House, speaking to that resolution: "I am absolutely in favor of the abolition of the duty on wool." Mr. Bayard said in the course of the debate. "I always thought, and I think now, that the tax upon raw wool is an absolute absurdity for the American people to impose." I might multiply these declarations of Democrat leaders to an extent which would consume all the time I am justified in using to-day These, however, are sufficient to give the unquestioned drift of Democrat sentiment for free wool, and are enough to advise you that with an opportunity, with a majority in the House and Senate, they would put this valuable American product upon the free list, and open up the American market to the destructive competition of foreign wools.

Before the passage of the new tariff bill, Senator Sherman, on the 20th of February, 1883, offered an amendment to fix the duty on wool at 12 and 14 cents per pound, instead of 10 and 12 cents, but three Democrats voted in favor of it, fourteen Republi ans and twenty-six Democrats against it.

Again Senator Bayard's anxiety for the manufacturer appeared, when he complained that "the step of the Honorable Senator from Ohio is a step backward—a step to perpetuate the disabilities of the American manufacturer."

Mr. Bayard said on the 25th of February, in opposing the Sherman amendment, "The modifications proposed by the Senate bill, agreed to in the Committee of the Whole, and again confirmed in the Senate, and now proposed to be re opened, is very slight It is very moderate—as moderate as any other reduction in the whole scale of the tariff duties—but two cents upon a pound. I should describe the amendment of the Honorable Senator from Ohio as an amendment to produce an additional obstruction to the manufacture of woollen goods in this country." This tariff—an excessive tariff upon raw wool—has been utterly delusive in its results to the wool grower." And right here let me diverge a moment to say that the third plank of the Democrat platform, which declares "The act of the Republican Congress reducing the tariff on wool, while at the same time increasing it on woollen goods already high y protected, was iniquitous legislation, discriminating in favor of monopoly and against the agricultural interests of the country, and ought to be corrected," IS GROSSLY FALSE in its assertion if so distinguished a Democrat as Senator Bayard was intelligent and honest in dealing with his fellow Senator, when he answered the following question put to him by Mr. Maxey, of Texas. Mr. Maxey said: "The Senator from Delaware is a member of the committee on finance, and I ask him whether in his judgment in the arranging and balancing of the schedules the tariff as laid in the bill before us on wool is ratable and equitable in proportion to the tariff on woollen goods? * * * The answer to that will control me in my vote on the Sherman amendment." Mr. Bayard said: "I consider that the tariff on wool is in greater proportion than that upon the woolen manufactures." In this contradiction of essential facts I leave the Democrat party of Ohio and Senator Bayard to harmonize their respective statements. They are members of the same political family, and I would not rashly intrude upon their family differences. It is needless for me to say that everything was done in the Senate by Senator Sherman and others to give the wool growers a just and adequate protection to their products. In the House no direct votes were had upon the wool schedule. Before it was reached the tariff bill had passed the Senate. It came to the House; and thereafter all action in that body was had upon the Senate bill and conference report as a whole. It may be proper, however, to state that the Ways and Means Committee of the House, a majority of which was Republican, voted authorizing one of its members, when the wool schedule was reached in the House, to offer an amendment which provided for the retention of the wool tariff of 1867. Every Republican of that committee voted in favor of that amendment, and but one Democrat on that committee voted for it; and this vote fairly represented the sentiments of the two parties in the House.

I have gone into this matter at this great length and with particularity of detail so that there might be no misunderstanding of the true position of the Democrat party on the wool tariff. I feel justified, therefor, in saying that if the Democrat party instead of the Republican had revised the tariff in 1883, wool would either have been put upon the free list, or what would have been practically the same, a duty of 20 or 25 per cent. would have been imposed. And but for the almost even division of the Senate politically the old tariff on wool would have been maintained and no cause for complaint been given to the wool growers anywhere. The Republicans failed to get all they believed they were entitled to. They struggled hard for the duties upon all American products which they believed to be right, but borne down by a force they could not control, were compelled to accept the best result attainable.

Judge Foraker on the Scott Law and the Amendments

From a recent speech.

But now about the Scott law. But I want to call your attention to the fact that before the present Constitution was adopted we had in this State of Ohio a license system. We had it for fifty years, and the people of Ohio had become acquainted with that system. They saw the fruits and the result of it; and when they came to adopt a new Constitution they were prepared to say that they wanted an end of the license system, and the proposition being squarely submitted to them they voted there should never be any license in the State of Ohio. That was done, doubtless, with the idea that under a no-license system we would have less evils from the traffic than we had been afflicted with before. But the result turned out differently. Instead of the evils being restrained, the traffic came to have practical freetrade and almost absolute freedom from taxation. Under that condition of things the traffic flourished just as any other business would. It had nothing to do but to multiply, gain strength and increase. It was also increasing the expense of Government. Somebody had to pay these expenses. Let me tell you what they amounted to. Last year by a conservative statement made from statistics, which I saw a few days ago, it was shown that the expenses of the Government of the State of Ohio, in consequence of this business—there being 16,000 saloons—amounted to $3,000,000. That $3,000,000 had to be paid by somebody It would seem that it ought to be met by the men that occasioned that expense; but it was not. The 16,000 saloons, instead of paying the $3,000,000 by which they increased the expense of Government, only paid $31,000—less than 2$ to a saloon, and the farmers, merchants and other property holders of the State of Ohio, when they went up to the County Treasurer to pay their taxes, paid the balance of that $3,000,000 That is the way it has been going on for the last thirty years And the people of Ohio have become tired of it. We have tried to have some legislation, to devise some kind of means whereby we could give redress to that injustice and to mitigate the evils of the traffic; but, as I said, the business went on growing in strength until both parties had become afraid of it One of them is afraid of it yet; but the other ain't. [Applause.] We took hold of it last year and enacted the Pond Law. That was declared unconstitutional, and the people repudiated it. Because of that experience, many of the people of Ohio came to fear that there were constitutional difficulties standing in the way of all efficient legislation on this subject, and they thought we could not have any kind of legislation that would regulate the evils of this business unless we could have a change in the organic law of the State. The people got stirred up all over the State. The result was the Legislature was petitioned not only by the thousand, but by a hundred thousand people, as I have seen the statement, to frame and submit proposed constitutional amendments. Some wanted "legislative control," and some wanted prohibition. The Republican party has ever been guided by the idea that its officers are but the servants of the people, that they're put into office for the purpose of carrying out their will. Therefore it believed it was its duty when so called upon, in view of the facts as they existed, to frame and submit to the people proposed constitutional amendments. Two were submitted. One provides for legislative control, and the other for simple, square out-and-out prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage. These propositions are submitted as non-political questions. The Republican party, in its platform, upon which I stand, declares in favor of the regulation and taxation of the liquor traffic, and it has, by another resolution, approved of the action of the Legislature in giving the people, under the circumstances, the right to vote with respect to these constitutional amendments. And there the Republican party stops. It goes no further than that You can vote for them both; you can vote for one, and against the other—you can vote with respect to them just as you please. They are for the people to consider and dispose of without regard to political prejudice or political bias. Republicans and Democrats are standing shoulder-to-shoulder in support of them and in opposition to them. Both the friends and enemies of these propositions want to keep the question of their adoption or rejection out of politics. They do not belong to politics. And it is not my business, standing on the Republican platform as I do, in the first place, to go any further than that platform, and in the second place, in view of the sentiments I have referred to, it is not right that I should seek to drag these non-political questions that don't belong to politics into political discussion. And, therefore, with respect to these amendments, both of them, as a candidate of the Republican party standing on its platform, it is my duty as well as my pleasure to leave them alone, both in the campaign and in the election. For that reason I shall neither discuss them nor vote for them. And that is the answer I give to my friend Judge Hoadly when he asks the question as he did the other day, whether or not I intended to vote for the Second Amendment? We leave that Second Amendment for the people to determine as they see fit, just as we leave the First Amendment. It is not for me to champion the one and oppose the other, or to champion the other and oppose the one. The Republican party says to both Democrats and Republicans, and to every man, "settle these Amendments as you see fit;" we have given you the right to do it, and that we did because we believe the people ought to have the right to express their opinions when they ask for it.

THE ISLAND OF JAVA

The Scene of the Destructive Eruptions that Have Shocked the World—Other Notable Earthquakes

The volcanic eruptions on the Island of Java, an account of which was given last week, is perhaps the most horrible calamity in the history of the world, at least one of the most The scenes as described are terrible to contemplate, and cannot be portrayed in terms sufficiently lurid to correctly impress upon the reader's mind. The scene of the destructive eruptions and earthquakes is an island six hundred and sixty miles long and varying in width from fifty-six to one hundred and thirty-five miles. It is the fourth in point of size of the islands comprising the Malay Archipelago, being exceeded by Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes. The coast line of the island, although very irregular, is almost entirely destitute of harbors, particularly on the south side; but there are many good roadsteads where vessels can get safe anchorage on the north side. Java, in common with most of the islands of the Indian Ocean, is of volcanic origin. A range of mountains extends through the centre from end to end, varying in height from four thousand to twelve thousand feet, and in that line are no less than thirty-eight volcanos, most of which are in a constant state of activity. Another range of high land runs close to and parallel with the southern coast, and this is also broken by many volcanos that have from time to time erupted with disastrous effects to the villages near at hand. One of them—Papandayang—in one night in 1772 threw out so much ashes and scoriæ that it covered an area of seven miles radius to the depth of over fifty feet and caused the loss of many thousands of lives, and so did its neighbor, Galungong, in 1822. There is no doubt but that the group of islands of which Java forms the southern boundary is one of the most prominent centres of volcanic action on the globe.

Among the most notable earthquakes, the one that occured at Lisbon, Portugal, in 1755, is worth mentioning. It was on the morning of the 1st of November, when all the people were celebrating the festival of All Saints that the first indications of the dreaded visitor were felt. The churches and public places were filled at the time, when suddenly a sound like distant thunder was heard, and inside of ten minutes over thirty thousand people were sent into eternity by the falling of buildings, and before the shocks ceased about thirty thousand more followed The tidal wave attending the earthquake was enormous and swept away still many more thousands who took refuge on the banks of the Tagus. It was felt by many vessels on the Atlantic and was clearly noticeable along the American coast Another upheaval occurred at Calabria in 1783, during which great trees were seen to bend from side to side like the masts of small vessels in the trough of a heavy sea. The mountains rose and fell as if they were acted upon by some great subterranean mine In 1797 the city of Rio Camba, in Peru, was totally destroyed. The convulsion was so great that bodies interred in the cemetery were thrown several hundred feet up the mountains Another shock, in 1829, destroyed over three thousand five hundred houses in Murcia, Spain. The list of casualties caused from volcanic action is equal, if not greater, than that of the long and disastrous wars that mark the progress of civilization.

Further description of the late eruptions will be found on page 5 of this issue of THE AGE.

Arctic Explorations.

The exploration of the Arctic seas has at all times been attended with disaster, but of late years an extraordinary series of calamities seems to have overtaken expeditions into the far North. Baron Nordenskjold, it is true, was brilliantly successful in his voyage around Asia in the Vega, but since then at least three Arctic exploring expeditions have come to grief, that of the Jeannette, that of Leigh Smith, and now the Dutch expedition in the ship Varna, of whose loss in the Kara Sea was learned last week through the arrival of the shipwrecked adventurers in Norway. Of all these the Jeannette disaster was the worst, and it was followed by the burning of the relief ship Rodgers off the northeast corner of Siberia. It is by no means certain that another similar disaster may not be added to the list, for along with the report of the loss of the Varna comes the news that the Danish exploring ship Dimphna was icebound all last winter, not very far from the spot where the Varna foundered in the middle of July. The fact that the Captain of the Dimphna, when visited by the shipwrecked Dutchman, expressed confidence in his ability to reach open water counts for little; yet it is to be hoped that he has been more successful in this respect than the other commanders of recent Arctic expeditions.

THE DEATH ROLL

FRIGHTFUL FATALITY DURING THE YEAR.

Brief Review of the Tragedies that Have Shocked the Civilized World Since January 1. 1883.

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

It was generally remarked at the time of the earthquake in Ischia that the year 1883 had been full of horrors, casualities and mortal visitations of all kinds following one another in quick succession, and resulting in a destruction of human life whose sum total is fairly startling. Barely a month has passed since that time, and the death-roll of the year, from pestilence, earthquake, fire and accident, has more than doubled in that brief time, bringing the grim totals far up above those of the previous years. A recapitulation of the more important of these events may not be the pleasantest of tasks, but it may have its lesson, after all.

In the opening month of the year the Cimbria sank, drowning 434 persons; 70 or 80 lost their lives in the hotel fire at Milwaukee; 268 by the burning of a circus in Poland; 72 were drowned by the flooding of a mine in Australia; 21 were killed by a railroad accident at Tehichipa, in California; 18 convicts were drowned by the upsetting of a flat-boat in North Carolina, and 10 persons by the sinking of the City Brussels; and 10 were killed by the explosion of a mine in Illinois. In Februrary there was the Fourth-st. school panic in this city which cost 16 children their lives. In the Braidwood mine disaster 77 lives were lost; and by floods in various parts of the country 56. In March 11 persons were burned at Drownsville, Minnesota. In April 200 lives were lost by various tornadoes, and 14 persons were killed by the fall of a hotel in Texas. In May, the Brooklyn Bridge panic cost 14 lives and tornadoes swallowed up 118 more In June there was the terrible panic of children in Sunderland, England, in which 202 were killed; in this country the total number of deaths reported from floods and tornadoes was 58. In July there was the launch disaster at Glasgow, where the latest estimate of the loss put it at 150; 72 persons were drowned by the falling of the rotten pier at Baltimore; 17 were killed by a railroad accident at Carlyon in this State; 17 were drowned by floods at London, Ontario; a fire in Hungary burned 20. The month closed with the earthquake in Ischia. The latest estimates seem to put the the number of lives lost at between 4,000 and 5,000, but The Cologne Gazette, at the same time, declared that the number must have reached 8,000.

Other casualties in the Old World not already mentioned were the loss of 373 lives from the fishing fleets off the coast of England during heavy storms; of 140 by floods in Germany and Hungary; of 150 by an avalanche on Mount Ararat; of 230 by three powder explosions—in Holland, and Italy, and at Scutari; of 162 by two mine explosions—at Bessieres, France, and in Sicily. A panic in a factory at Bombay, a boiler explosion in France, and a fire at Dervia, Italy, add 104 deaths to the list. During the month of August the tornado at Rochester, Minnesota, killed 16 persons. A scaffolding on the King of Bavaria's new palace at Lake Chiem fell and killed 23 workmen, wounding 17 others. Twelve men were hurled down a mine shaft in Cornwall, and killed. A week ago the collision of the St. Germain and the Woodburn off Eddystone Light cost 18 lives. A number of fishermen have just been reported drowned in the storms off Newfoundland, and the month closes with the terrific climax of an estimated loss of 30,000 lives—perhaps more—by the eruptions in Java.

There is more yet. Cholera has been raging both in India and Egypt, and yellow fever has been prevalent in Cuba. At the end of July it was estimated that 12,000 persons had died of cholera in India, and the death rate has continued heavily, Estimates as to Egypt vary somewhat. At the beginning of August the general estimate appeared to be about 11,000, but The London Daily News puts it at 16,000. During the month of August nearly 10,000 deaths in all in Egypt have been reported in cable dispatches to this country, giving each day's death-rate. The yellow fever returns are imperfect, but the victims can be numbered by hundreds.

This enumeration covers, of course only the more striking of these visitations. Many are omitted in which the loss of life was less severe. Very many, no doubt, never reach the newspaper reader's eye at all. Complete as the system of gathering the news of the world appears to be, much must escape it. But here we have, merely in a summary of notable events, necessarily imperfect, and taking the lowest estimates in each case, a record of the loss in eight months by accident, fire and pestilence, of more than 71,000 lives. How many more a complete enumeration would show, we can only guess. What a sermon upon the uncertainty and the little worth of human life!

The Population of China

European estimates of the population of China are being reduced. Behm and Wagner reduce their estimate for China and Corea from 434,500,000 to 379,500,000. Peterson reduces his estimate by 75,000,000, making the present total 350,000,000. Dr. Happer, missionary, believes this can safely be reduced another 50,000,000 Mr. Hippisley, acting Commissioner of Customs, thinks 250,000,000 more nearly correct than 350,000,000. The losses by the Taeping and Mahometan rebellions, and by the famine and pestilence which swept the provinces of Chili, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi and Honan are variously estimated at from 61,000,000 to 81,000,000.

Letter from Indiana

RENSSELAER, JASPER CO., Aug. 23.

This town is improving. A railroad leading from some of the southern cities of the State to Chicago via this place has revived things wonderfully during the past three or four years. There is talk of another road crossing here, which will still help the country.

The land about Rensselaer is generally rather wet and marshy, but ditching and tiling is improving it and making it productive. I consider the corn crop good here. The fore part of the season was rather wet for unthrifty farmers, but wherever the corn is clean of weeds there you find good corn. When I first came here, the corn, like that I left at home, needed rain. Since then we have had a fine shower or two which has sent the ears out to hanging down. True, corn is all late. Oats are said to be turning out 40 to 50 bushels to the acre of those already threshed. Wheat is a poor crop and turning out poorly to the amount of straw.

Farmers here sow oats pretty extensively, and oats are worth here, at this time, only 20 to 25 cents per bushel. Corn is worth 50 cents, wheat $1. Potatoes are abundant, and no end to hay. The cabbage worm has founds its way here and is playing smash with that luscious vegetable. I was led astray as to the apple crop when I first arrived here, by some chronic grumblers who said there were scarcely any. I see in my rounds a fair crop of apples and an abundant crop of pears wherever there are trees. The largest pear orchard I ever saw is owned by one Mr. Granville Moody Jr., son of Rev. Col. Granville Moody, well known in Cincinnati, Dayton, Urbana, Springfield and Western Ohio as a Methodist minister, and Colonel of the 74th Ohio Infantry during the late war. Rev. Moody and his son own here about 1200 acres of land, all of which the son oversees, while the father is in Iowa seeing to another large tract he owns there. Mr. Moody Jr. left a clerkship in Cincinnati a few years since which paid him $1000 a year; came to this county a mere boy just out of college and out of a store, and declared he was going to be a farmer. He went to board with a wealthy farmer and stock dealer here, who accompanied him around and taught him some lessons in cattle dealing. The young man was quick to learn, and was soon found to be equal to his teacher in trade. Besides he wooed and won said rich man's pretty and only daughter, went on to his own farm, and now can boast of clearing $5000 a year on cattle alone.

The chances for poor men here are not very flattering, especially to get good land. These large land holders, I think, would about as soon seekers of small tracts would stay away, as they—the rich—want to buy all the land joining them, and can make enough money every year or two to buy the 80 acres or 120 acres joining them, provided the owner thereof wants to sell and will take a fair price. Wages, however, for hands, are fair, and plenty of work to do.

Railroads are chequering the country, and, although they run through much low and marshy land, the Divine Being seemingly foresaw the necessity and created large banks or mounds of sand and gravel here and there among the marshes wherewith to ballast the roads and make them firm and solid.

School houses are plenty enough here, but churches are few and far between; and the people, though clever, good neighbors, seem to care more for the "almighty dollar" than for the Almighty God. A minister of the gospel would starve to death here unless he raised his own "taters." (I speak of the country districts.)

About every alternate hollow tree in the woods here has bees in it; hence the hunters can live on milk and honey. Your correspondent stumbled upon two such trees since he came here, and if it were not for the sharp end of that little insect he would to-day have been living on milk and honey too. As it is, I guess I will have to tackle one if I have to hide behind a tree while the brave go forth. I think I can give directions how to get the honey, anyhow, like the master in the South who would find bees and take his slaves to cut them. The master, when the tree would fall, would hide himself at a safe distance and tell his negroes "to pitch in." Cuffy was somewhat shy himself, but the master would halloo, "Roll up your sleeves and rub a little honey on your hands and not a bee will sting you!" J. MAGNESS.

A Pennsylvania Witch Doctor.

An infant, the child of Mrs. Kochert of Reading, Pa., was taken sick about a week ago. One of the neighbors said that the child acted as though it were bewitched, and another suggested that a "witch doctor," who lived not far away be called. The witch doctor was summoned. He said that the little patient, without doubt, was bewitched, and he and the neighbors took up the task of finding who the witch could be. Meanwhile the child died while undergoing such treatment as the doctor prescribed. Mrs. Snyder, a neighbor, heard that Mrs. Kochert accused her of being the witch, and she called her to account in the Alderman's Court. Mrs. Kochert testified that the doctor gave her bits of white paper, which, he said, had undergone a magical spell, and that he instructed her to get a certain kind of molasses, stir the papers into it, and give it to the child with a spoon. She followed his instructions, but the child would not eat the mixture. Then the doctor told her to get a green brier stick, dry a leaf from it over a fire, and whip the child's empty cradle with the stick until she was exhausted. Mrs. Kochert testified that she did as she was told, but notwithstanding all these things, the child died. When Mrs. Snyder heard of the method of treatment she seemed surprised, and asked, "What is the witch doctor doing here?" This expression was repeated to the doctor by Mrs. Kochert, and he remarked: when you tread on a dog's tail he howls." The Alderman reserved his opinion.

ADDITIOAL LOCAL.

Probate Court.

Lewis D. Barge was appointed guardian of Achsa Barge, an imbecile. Bond $4,000.

James Slaughter was appointed administrator of the estate of Horace Senter, deceased. Bond $2,000.

M. W. Wimmer was appointed administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of Sarah Garrett, deceased. Bond $200.

Marriage licenses were issued to James Lenard and Annie E. Neal, John M. Philabaum and Lydia J. Addie, Joad McCune and Melissa Babcock, George Felton and Amanda Kent, Joseph Jennings and Etta Preston, Orange Giffin and Lillie Scott, Samuel Sheneman and Rebecca Sampsel, Henry Wise and Emma Davis.

Clerk's Office.

NEW CASES.

James D. Wagner vs John Graham. Suit for damages for slander; amount claimed $2000.

James D. Wagner vs Jane Graham. Suit for damages for slander; amount claimed, $2000.

James B. Cooper vs Nancy Cooper. Suit for divorce.

Lizzie West vs William Murphy. Proceeding in bastardy from the docket of G. F. Cassingham J. P.

Transfers of Real Estate.

G. W. Cullison to Daniel Blue, one acre in Perry tp for $20.

James Davis to Stephen Dawson, 77 acres in Virginia and Franklin tps for $3200.

Annora Emerson to Elvina Denman, lot 95 in Coshocton for $600.

Sophrona Smith to Kinsey Irwin, lots 154 and 155 in Canal Lewisville for $250.

Jacob P. Hoover to John Shepherd et al, quit claim to 72 acres in Oxford tp for $300.

John Shepherd to John Shepherd et al, quit claim to 72 acres in Oxford tp for $300.

Heirs of James Shepherd to Elizabeth Hosfelt, 72 acres in Oxford tp for $1582.50.

James Dallas to Elizabeth Hosfelt, 72 acres in Oxford tp for $1582.50.

Elizabeth Richeson to Mary C. Bailey, 60 acres in Jackson tp for $2100.

Miles H. Pigman et al to Isaac Crowther, quit claim to 74 acres in Perry tp for $285.71.

Caroline Crowther to Joseph Crowther, quit claim to 44 acres in Perry tp for $1.

Henry Crowther to Isaac Crowther quit claim to 44 acres in Perry tp for $315.

Joseph Dickerson to Wm. R. Dickerson, 50 acres in Washington tp for $1600.

Rebecca Jennings to Wm. S. Simon quit claim to 33 acres in Franklin tp for $1.

Joseph O. Crowther et al to Isaac Crowther, quit claim to 71 acres in Perry tp for $1486.

Joseph A. Mizer to the Trustees of the Christian Church of Bakersville, 32 rods in Adams tp for $100.

Died.

MCNEAL—Mother Mary, wife of Henry McNeal, died happy in the Lord, near Helmick, O., Aug. 14, aged sixty-two years, eight months and two days. Mother Mary with her husband were converted twelve years ago and united with the Evangelical Association, and remained a worthy member to her end. She has not been able to attend church for over a year on account of the affliction (paralysis) of her aged companion. She was confined to her bed about ten weeks. I visited her frequently and always found her happy and resigned to the will of God. She was conscious of her approaching end, and when asked by her son-in-law, "Mother, you are almost home?" she replied, "One more step." She called the family to her bedside and bade them farewell and said, "Meet me in heaven." She leaves an aged companion and seven children, three having preceded her. Funeral by the writer. E. L. OVER.

Ohio in October.

New York Sun (Dem.)

Ohio is the only State that holds an election previous to November. It is supposed in some quarters that the result will have an important bearing upon the Presidential election. We think this is a mistake. Ohio elects State officers and members of Congress in October, 1884. The result of that contest may exert some influence upon the Presidential election which occurs four weeks later. It is this final judgment pronounced near the close of the Presidential campaign which will, perhaps, be felt in the National contest.

There is another reason why the result in Ohio this fall will have slight effect upon the Presidential struggle of 1884. The main issue in Ohio now is the expediency of the Scott liquor law. This seems to dwarf all other questions. *The Republican party is in favor of sustaining the law; the Democratic party is for its repeal.* The outcome of the conflict will have little or no effect upon the struggle of next year, for the obvious reason that the Scott liquor law will not enter into the contest of 1884 at all.

Southern Illiteracy.

Georgia has nearly four hundred and forty-seven thousand children ten years of age and upwards who can't read. If this fearful showing of ignorance can be modified by the use of some of our surplus revenues for a few years, it would seem as if it was above all things that which should be done. North Carolina has over 367,000; Virginia 360,000, South Carolina 321,000 and Mississippi 315,000 children of ten years of age and upward who can't read.

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The Senate Vote on the Tariff on Wool.

For an increase of the tariff, 16 Republicans, 3 Democrats, and 1 Independent; against the increase of tariff, 14 Republicans and 26 Democrats. He who runs may read.

Democratic Testimony.

Let every wool grower in Coshocton county understand that in the final and decisive contest in the Senate on Mr. Sherman's motion to raise the duties on wool, 14 Republicans voted for it, while of the Democratic Senators 26 voted for the reduction of the duties on wool, and only 3 for increase. This is the record. Let our Democratic friends who are complaining, study these figures. The Republicans of Ohio in Convention assembled resolve in favor of a restoration of the tariff of 1867. The Democracy are silent upon that point.—*Editorial in Standard-Commonwealth (Dem.) July 26 1883.*

HON. JOHN SHERMAN favors us with copies of the Compendium of the Census of 1880, for which he has our thanks.

A LETTER from Mr. D. Y. Cook, of Belton, Mo., received some three weeks ago, became mislaid, and is now rather stale. Write again, Mr. Cook, and we guarantee better treatment.

MONDAY a fire at Cincinnati destroyed a rag ware house and the office of the Cincinnati Times-Star. The newspaper was issued the next day as usual. Nine of the employes in the rag warehouse lost their lives.

SENATOR SHERMAN in a speech at Cincinnati announced it as his purpose to vote for the first amendment, because he said he believed the temperance question should be left to the sentiment of the people to be governed by legislation.

IS THERE in all this broad and boundless universe a single person who has heard of Mr. Wm. Walker having commenced suit to straighten up that $300 business? There is nothing on the books of Clerk Gamble that would go to show such action.

A BYERVILLE, Guernsey county, young woman was found in her bedroom the other morning with her throat cut from Genesis to Revelations. She disclaimed any intention to suicide, but declared it to have occurred while suffering from nightmare.

THE Morey letter that was conceived in infamy, born in fraud, and adopted by the Democrat party in 1880, was also a "scorcher," but then it scorched another party than the one intended. Mr. Bargar's "scorcher" on the wool question will result similarly.

THE extract from the speech of the Hon. Wm. Kinley, upon the reduction of the tariff upon wool, as it appears in this issue of THE AGE, is well worth perusal. Therein is set forth clearly and forcibly the facts regarding the responsibility for that feature of the law.

AN interesting feature at the Pittsburgh Exposition, now open, is the relic department, contributions to which are especially solicited. All articles for this department will be transported free and safely returned after the close of the Exposition. Everybody is solicited to contribute.

THE Athens, O., Herald remarks that "it is only a question of time when the whole Democrat party will be on the run." But it neglects to say which way.—Exchange.

Why, the same way they ran during the closing days of the rebellion, of course—from the Republican party.

THE Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch recognizing the great demand for a live newspaper, will, next Sunday Sept. 9, commence the publication of a Sunday edition, and will thereafter be issued 365 days in the year. The Dispatch is one of the neatest and best newspapers in the country, and is deserving of the great success with which it meets.

THE "scorcher" that Mr. Bargar's committee is sending out on the wool question is fit illustration of the depravity of the Democrat party. From beginning to end it is a tissue of falsehoods, and Mr. Bargar and his copartners are thus convicted of willful misrepresentation. It is a "scorcher," but it will be the Democrat party that will receive the scorching.

WITH this issue of THE AGE we send out a campaign supplement prepared by the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, that is filled with much forcible campaign matter. A part of the contents have heretofore appeared in THE AGE, and a part thereof appears in the main sheet of this issue; but it is all good and will bear repetition. After you read it hand to some Democratic neighbor.

MR. BARGAR is a ready disciple of the fraudulency of the leaders of the National Democrat party, and therefore sends forth the "scorcher" on the wool question. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The "scorcher" is a tissue of falsehoods and downright concentrated lies, and the better sense of the intelligent Ohio wool growers will cause them to arise in their might and "scorch" the paid engineer of the New Democracy's train of frauds.

ONE thing is noticeable in this campaign: In all the efforts of the Democrats to make capital, not a word is said against the last four years administration of the State Government. This means that the management has been upon sound business principles and there is no flaw to be discerned. With such management from the Republicans, what reason can be assigned for a change?

IN all the history of the infamous acts of the Democrat party, the Morey letter in 1880, whereby they attempted to gain by fraud and forgery what they could not secure by a fair appeal to the people, is the most infamous; yet the Democrats of Ohio, in common with those of the Nation, grasped at it, and gave it circulation because it was a "scorcher." Mr. Bargar's pamphlet upon wool is also a "scorcher," but then the statements therein made are nearly as fraudulent as the Morey forgery, and will, like the latter, scorch others than those intended.

JULY 27 last a society to be known as the "Society of Disabled Soldiers of Ohio," was organized at Columbus, and the following officers elected: President, J. W. Chapin, Columbus; Secretary, Allen S. Felch, Columbus; Treasurer, C. C. Wheeler, Cardington; Executive Committee, A. M. Brown, Delaware, and Michael A. Lilly, Columbus. A neatly printed pamphlet just received gives the details of the organization and the constitution adopted. The Secretary, Mr. Felch, makes a strong appeal to his brother soldiers to become members of the organization. A card to his address will place you in possession of all desired information.

MR. BARGAR, as a member of the committee upon resolutions at the Democrat State Convention, drafted the license clause of the platform, and when he goes to the Legislature he goes as the champion of the license system, and opposed to all other kind of temperance legislation. If those Democrats in this county who are earnestly supporting the second amendment desire to see it enforced by legislation, if adopted, they should see to it that Coshocton county sends a representative who will aid in passing such legislation. Mr. Bargar is publicly pledged to oppose such legislation. Mr. Love, by his acts, says he will favor it.

SCHOOL teachers and parents cry out against the use of slang, and that rightly, too. If there is one thing more disgusting than the use of profane language, it is the inordinate use of slang terms. Yet, despite all this, it remains a fact that the persistent use of slang terms gradually forces them into general use and final recognition by English authorities. The New York Times in discussing this question say that "all new forms of expression are virtually slang, and that such of them as are picturesque, expressive and meritorious are destined to permanent adoption." With reference to a certain modern colloquialism that is finding its way into the newspapers, the Times remarks: "Who invented the verb 'to monkey' will probably never be known, but the inventor 'monkeyed' with the English language better than he knew. The word is so full of meaning, and differs by such delicate and subtile shades from the legitimate words most closely related to it in meaning that it will win its place in the ranks of grave and regular language. Already it has ascended from the sidewalk, and is met with growing frequency—though as yet clad in quotation marks—in the columns of the newspapers."

THE Democrat newspapers are loud and vociferous in their announcement that there is no discord in the ranks of the party in Ohio, but all is as serene as a cow in clover; but with the McLean-Pendleton fight in Cincinnati; the efforts of Bookwalter to buy up a Democrat Legislature, that he may be sent to the United States Senate; with Durbin Ward and Judge Geddes on the stump giving a quasi support to the party, but never mentioning Judge Hoadly, and with the general lukewarmness of the mossbacks, the claims are rather far fetched and give forth an exceedingly doleful sound. This tendency of the Democrat press to chronicle harmony where all is discord; to find heaven where hell prevails, moves the New York Tribune to say that if they "had had a representative at the Tower of Babel in the height of the season at that resort, with equal propriety he might have written to his papers that the exercises were characterized by an entire absence of anything suggesting confusion and that he experienced not the slightest difficulty in following all the speakers from the beginning to the end of their clearly enunciated and generally appreciated orations."

HOADLY has had a convenient attack of "malaria," and has been ordered to the sea by his physician. There are people in this broad and boundless universe who are heartless enough to insinuate the trip to the seaside has been made at the instance of the State Committee, who are anxious to have him off the stump, but then that may not be true. The Cincinnati Enquirer, in reporting his departure for the East said: "The Democratic campaign is going on handsomely, and Judge Hoadly feels safe enough to take a run to Philadelphia and attend to a little legal business." The News-Journal, however, which is partly owned by Hoadly, and may be regarded as his personal organ, said: "Judge Hoadly has been ordered to the seaside by his physician, and left last night. He will stop in Philadelphia to consult his old family physician, Dr. Bartholow, and then proceed to some health resort on the seacoast. When he will re-enter the canvass depends entirely upon the progress he may make in recovering his health."

The question, therefore, arises whether it was legal business, ill health, or a desire to escape the worriment of the campaign which takes him away. Whichever it may be, the conclusion must be arrived at that there is not much probability of Hoadly addressing the faithful of Coshocton county this week, as has been announced.

A Scorcher.

Our Columbus correspondent gives publicity to a circular letter Mr. Bargar's committee is sending to prominent Democrats throughout the State requesting the names of Republican wool growers to whom they desire to send a pamphlet bearing upon the reduction of the tariff upon wool, and which Mr. Bargar calls a "scorcher." We know of many Republicans having received this "scorcher" in this county, but so far we have not heard of anybody being scorched, but the sender.

One Republican wool grower recently in our office declared he had received a pamphlet made up of lying misrepresentations upon the reduction of the tariff, and what surprised him was that no one appeared willing to daddy the child. Not a single word appeared therein to denote by whom it was prepared or from whose press it came—simply a bastard bantling at large in the country with none to own or caress.

This pamphlet, which Mr. Bargar and his committee of Munchausen Democrats are pleased to term a scorcher, is rightly named, because if the author thereof is scorched in the hereafter in due ratio to the number of falsehoods therein set forth, the fires of hades will need to be replenished about every fifteen minutes to keep up the required heat.

The record of the Democrat party upon the tariff question is too glaring for Mr. Bargar and his committee of paid falsifiers to deceive intelligent wool growers.

Temperance Legislation and the Amendments.

With respect to the proposed temperance amendments to the Constitution and the necessary legislation to control the liquor traffic, there is a great diversity of opinion among the people of the State. Nearly every one recognizes that the Scott law is a great improvement over the old state of affairs—an improvement in the fact that it has wiped out a great many saloons throughout the State, gives town councils the right to prohibit, and turns into the county treasuries of the State two million dollars. In other words, it is effective as a restraining measure and it compels saloon keepers to pay their just share of public burdens.

With the Scott law many would be content to rest, while others want more stringent legislation, in the way of increasing the tax, and still others will not be content without prohibition; but all want the Scott law to stand until something better is secured.

The adherents of the second or prohibitory amendment are earnestly working for success, and there will be many people surprised when the votes for this amendment are counted on the evening of October 9th. Their organization is perhaps the most complete of any in the State, and members of all parties are engaged in the contest.

There is great doubt in the minds of many, however, about the efficacy of prohibition, and we must confess that we have never yet been able to discern its practicability; but if it is put in the Constitution it may be enforced. It will be enforced wherever public sentiment demands it.

An objection is raised by many, and a recent issue of the Commercial Gazette set forth in lucid way, that if the amendment should carry, the only practical effect would be the repeal of the Scott law, and from this they argue that the condition of affairs would be no better than they have been the past thirty years, because the amendment would not enforce itself in the absence of proper legislation.

But this reasoning we regard as fallacious. We believe that a sentiment that will engraft the amendment into the Constitution will also compel a legislature to pass laws enforcing it. We do not believe a legislature elected by a people that says in emphatic terms that the liquor traffic must go will dare refuse to pass necessary legislation to make the Constitution effective.

There may be reasons why it would be better to defeat the second amendment, but the reason referred to above is not one of them.

THERE was an editor called Klinker,
Whose head should have been enclosed in a blinker,
For his brains, like his leg,
Were shaved from a peg,
Hence swill-like and flat were the effusions of Klinker.

There was another editor called Beach(er),
But not a namesake of the great preacher,
Who has been known to swear,
When speaking of Klinker, the rare
Specimen—a brainless and what-is-it sort of a creature.

Was It Right?

In a speech delivered at Portsmouth Monday evening, General Edward F. Noyes addressed the following queries to Judge Hoadly:

To go no further back than 1860, when the Republican party assumed the reins of government, which it has since firmly held, tell me of one important measure upon which the Democratic leaders have been right. Was that party right when the greater half of it rebelled against the government of the United States, and was supported and encouraged by a considerable portion of the other half? Was it right when it held four million men and women in bondage and sought to perpetuate and extend the institution of slavery? Was it right when it discouraged the war waged to save the Union, and by solemn resolution, in national convention assembled, declared it a failure, almost in the hour of final victory? Was it right when we had no money and little credit, in opposing the issue of greenbacks, with which we fed and clothed the soldiers, and defrayed the expense of the war? Was it right when it opposed the reconstruction of the States, and the re-establishment of national supremacy over all our territory? Was it right when it fought against the constitutional amendments, which gave liberty, citizenship and the right of suffrage to an emancipated race? Was it right when it opposed the national banks, which have given us the best and safest currency known in this or in any other country? Was it right when it proposed to pay our government bonds in a depreciated currency, thereby threatening to destroy the national credit and making it impossible to refund our loans at a reduced rate of interest? Was it right when it opposed the resumption of specie payment in 1879, a measure which has brought unexampled prosperity, and so established our credit that we can borrow money to-day at a lower rate of interest than England or France or any other country.

To all these questions Judge Hoadly must answer no, for he was a Republican—an able and influential Republican—during all the years while these important and vital measures were being discussed and settled. He had no sympathy with the Democracy during all this time; but everywhere, in season and out of season, denounced it as unpatriotic, unwise, and inhuman. In his zeal to excuse himself for the position in which we now find him, he reminds us of land grabs, salary grabs, Credit Mobilier steals, star route scandals, etc. He leaves us to infer that only Republicans had to do with these proceedings, and that his old adversaries were immaculate, notwithstanding he stood aloof from them on account of their corruption, and for the time he fails to remember that in 1861 the Democrat party undertook to steal one-half of the country, real estate and personal property, including our forts, arsenals and arms, and the army and navy which held them in custody.

THERE was an office seeker named Walker,
Who in public was not much of a talker,
But let him get in a corner
A "personal friend," or a bummer,
And he hung on like grim death, did this Walker.

LETTER FROM COLUMBUS.

Political Hodge-Podge at the State Capital.

A Number of Chapters on State Politics Embracing Democratic Deception on the Wool Tariff, a Modern Democratic Quarrel, Including Gentlemen George and Boss Johnny McLean, and Practical Temperance versus Prohibition Theorists

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4, 1883.

WHERE THE WOOL IS SHORT.

The Democratic State Executive Committee think they have the farmers where the wool is short, and want them to know it. They have been sending out a circular letter to the farmers which shows their trickery in trying to bolster up the lost cause. It is dated August 22, and reads as follows:

Dear Sir:—The State Executive Committee desires to have the names and addresses of all wool growers in your county who are Republicans, and therefore appeals to you to send them into these head-quarters at once. The Committee has prepared and printed a document on the wool tariff that is a "scorcher," and which, being generally circulated, will do good to the Democrat party. We will mail these documents direct to the Republican wool growers, and ask you, in addition, to distribute those sent you among the Democrats. We inclose blank. Yours respectfully,

G. H. BARGAR, Chairman,
D. C. BALLENTINE, Sect.

NOT OLD MAIDS.

Secretary Ballentine denies the allegation, (and scorns the 'allegator') that the State Executive Committee is composed of old maids, and he wishes the line to be drawn somewhere. One of our local editors, Elliott, of the Capital, who is a cordial hater of Ballentine says that when Ballentine came back from his fizzle at Atlanta, he was heard to say at Springfield, "I'm through with the G—d d—d Democracy. I saw all I wanted of it down South." He claims that Ballentine is only second fiddle to Bookwalter, who is "the big corruptionist of the age, and don't you forget it." He also says "when I open up they'll think Hell's to pay, and no pitch hot."

Senator Pendleton's late visit to Columbus was in the interest of harmony. He will now go on the stump and try to make the people believe that he is above office-seeking, and that he seeks only the interest of the Democracy; but some of Pen's friends say that he has lost all his backbone, and that Johnny McLean is boss. Others say that Pendleton is still in the ring although slightly dilapidated. It is evident that he does not intend to give up the fight. He may be downed at his home, but he is determined not to give up the "truly rural" districts.

PENDLETON'S PROSPECTS.

Pendleton expects to have enough Democratic members in the next Legislature to secure him a caucus nomination to Congress, and he is now fixing up the fences for that event. Pendleton, moreover, has the friendship of Gil. Bargar who expects to come back to the Legislature as a matter of course. So "Gentleman George" thinks that although Hamilton county may be against him, McLean cannot defeat him without defeating the Democrat party. Pendleton's friends say there is still lots of fight in him, and he will not show the white feather. They also say that Boss McLean's peculiar methods will only strengthen Pudletons' chances and that his election is assured if the legislature is Democratic. If Johnny McLean has not overleaped himself a great many political prophets are mistaken. But, it is not at all likely that the Democrats will get the Legislature, so we will let them fight it out on that line if it takes all summer.

THE HAMILTON COUNTY HOLOCAUST.

The movement in Hamilton county to put a Democrat ticket in the field deserves to be considered on a higher plane than that of spoils for party. The reform wing of the party may not succeed in making a serious inroad upon the Democratic vote of Cincinnati, but they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they open a way for retreat for those who do not wish to support John McLean as Tammany boss of that city. When any respectable body of men rebel against party discipline, there is something wrong, and in this case it is the wrong use of money When delegates are bought and sold like sheep in the shambles, or offer themselves for sale in open market, it is time for a new deal.

The loss of the Democrat ticket in Hamilton county will probably be the loss of the United States Senator, but the sentiment seems to be that a thorough rebuke for boss rule is of more importance just now than the Senatorship. The Democrats of Ohio entered the campaign confident of success, but bad management and worse methods have decided that their defeat is imminent.

THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE ALIVE.

For once in fifty years the people in Ohio are given a fair chance to vote the temperance question, independent of party proclivities, and they are being moved by other than party influence on that subject. What is moving them? There is but one answer to that question. The decision of the Ohio Liquor League, at Toledo, to use its utmost power to defeat both amendments and to repeal the Scott law. But, to persecute men for opinion's sake is to intensify their vigor, they will find to their sorrow.

A meeting in the interest of the Second Amendment was held in this city on last Tuesday, at which reports were received from various parts of the county and resolutions were adopted, one of which was to select three residents of each township to organize for victory. A number of speeches were made, after which the convention adjourned. The sentiment is daily growing, and the temperance people are working as never before.

A WORD ABOUT PROHIBITION.

The temperance question is one of morals, but the prohibition question is one of politics entirely. Prohibition is not temperance and temperance is not prohibition. These are distinctions that should be kept in mind, but a great many good people get terribly mixed on them. Therefore, we sometimes have preaching of the gospel postponed on Sunday and in its place political harangues on the second amendment, urging the voters to do their duty; this is done because this is "a great moral question upon which all christians should unite;" and therefore the ministers and others are leaving no stone unturned to get prohibition adopted.

But is it necessary that a man should vote for prohibition in order to place himself on the side of temperance and temperance reform? We think not. Massachusetts tried prohibition for several years with unsatisfactory results, and then returned to a license law with local option. Prohibition could not be enforced in Massachusetts, and became a dead letter like the late law in Ohio to forbid the sale of liquor to be drank on the premises. The trouble with prohibition is that it overleaps itself and falls on the other side. Instead of dealing with the evils of the traffic by practicable laws it assumes to wipe it out altogether and fails. When a prohibition law assumes to take away the right of private judgment and self control it naturally meets with a determined opposition; therefore vote for the First Amendment and the Scott law will take care of itself.

FARRAND.

Democratic Love For the Wool-Grower.

In the present campaign the Democrats under the lead of Mr. Bargar and a gang of paid falsifiers, are professing great love for the wool-grower and the county is being flooded with documents to prove that the Republicans are responsible for the reduction of the tariff upon wool. This has been conclusively shown to be false, from the fact that the Democrats voted almost unanimously against al proposition to increase the tariff, thus demonstrating their opposition to protection.

Gen. Durbin Ward in a recent speech spoke of protection as follows:

"Suppose however my hard-working operative, that protection did enhance the price of your wages, would that be of any practical value to you under the protective system? Money is worth only what it will buy. You have to feed, clothe and shelter yourself and family. When you go into the market with your wages you have to pay higher for every protected article. Sugar, salt, hats, shoes, clothing of wool, silk, cotton, flax or fur—nearly everything you eat or wear, and on household and kitchen furniture; every hoe, ax, spade, pen, penknife, ink, paper and pencil, and almost every other article, has in some form paid tribute to protection. If protection did increase your wages 25 per cent, the average duties on the articles you consume are about 50 per cent. Your wages might be raised ten dollars a month, and you would get one-fourth less to live on for the money. My honest laborer, you suffer more than any one else from the delusions of protection."

That is the kind of protection they would give the wool-grower if in power.

Free trade is their principle, as borne out by their past history and the present utterance of the real leaders; and the stand taken by Mr. Bargar's committee and their paid demagogues is one of fraud and deception, and will not lead astray any intelligent wool-grower in the State.

The Republican Party Must Go.

N. Y. Tribune.

Come, ye Democrats, stand in a row,
And sing ye this strain loud and hearty,
The Republican party must go:—
It is just that sort of a party.
Ever since by Lincoln 'twas led,
And for Freedom struck its first blow,
The people have steadily said,
The Republican party must go.

Chorus—
The Republican party must go!
To garner fresh triumphs must go!
But Democracy—really—like the motor of Keely,
Is not very good on the go!

How it went in the terrible hour
Of the Union's unspeakable trial,
To prevent by its God-given power
A halt of the hands on Time's dial:—
Like a pillar of fire and cloud
It went the true pathway to show,
And the people who followed it vowed,
The Republican party must go.

[Chorus.

To-day what they vowed still's in force,
Next year 'twill be surely repeated,
And so, as a matter of course,
The Bourbons will sore be defeated.
The country in voting will say:
"To serve us in weal or in woe,
As it went in the rail-splitter's day
The Republican party must go.

Chorus—
The Republican party must go!
To garner fresh triumphs must go!
But Democracy—really—like the motor of Keely,
Is not very good on the go.

Newcomerstown.

Mr. Charles Robinson, a wealthy farmer living a short distance north of town, is rapidly losing his reason. For the past two or three weeks he has at different times acted very strangely and lately has began to develop symptoms of insanity. About a week ago he came to Tyhurst's mill and inquired the price of wheat, and upon being told the market value, told them he would not sell his wheat at such a price, and when asked what he wanted for his wheat, fixed his gaze upon the inquirer and said his wheat was worth 25 cents more per bushel than any other. At another time he brought some wheat to Mrs. Fred Hines and was told to put it in a box in the basement, but carried it to the kitchen and poured it on the floor. Many other instances are known of his peculiar actions, and his physicians have advised his folks to send him to Columbus at once. About two years ago while driving through the woods a branch of a tree struck him in the left eye totally destroying the sight, and for several weeks he was without reason and it is thought this has something to do with his present trouble. His brother Isaac keeps constant watch over him as he is inclined at times to be dangerous. Hatchets, axes, shovels and tools of every kind are kept hid. Much sympathy is expressed for him and his family.

An infant son of Mr. George Burris' formerly of this place but now of Columbus, died last Tuesday, was brought here and buried the next day.

The familiar tune of the old school bell Monday morning announced the fact that school had opened for another year's work. All the departments are well filled and the new school year opens with encouraging prospects. Prof. Jno. T. Duff enters upon his 1 year as Superintendent of the public schools at this place.

The Juvenile Concert at Crater's Hall last Saturday night was a complete success in all respects. The program was highly entertaining and everybody was well pleased. Bank's cornet band was out and discoursed excellent music. The principal feature of the concert was the Fairy Operatta of Little Red Riding Hood, which was nicely rendered. The program concluded with the laughable character quartette entitled "A Musical Surprise." The hall was filled with an appreciative audience, and each part of the program was received with hearty and merited applause. The receipts were $35.

DOANE.

The Old Ohio Canal.

Mr. W. W. Scott, editor of the Canal Dover Iron Valley Reporter, has been a sufferer for weeks with heart disease, and is now at the Magnetic Springs in Union county to recuperate. On his way to the Springs he kept his eyes open, and the last issue of his paper contained as interesting letter from him. We make the following extract:

"This Tuscarawas valley from Newcomerstown to Coshocton, is a placid and beautiful bottom, and through it the corn crop seem to always be certain. Even in this exceptional year it is first rate. Most of the fall plowing seems to be done, though some farmers are still at it. They are using three horses, and the ground is so dry that the dust is stirred up in clouds.

"We are now nearing Coshocton, and have ran across the Connotton Valley. It looks well built, and is doing a good traffic from this point.

"Here at Coshocton, in the prehistoric days ere the red man roamed the endless forests, the waters of the Tuscarawas and the Walhonding came down from the north, and mingling gave birth to the beautiful Muskingum which flows uninterruptedly on to the sea.

"From Coshocton, we sail on south through illimitable fields of waving corn which give promise of floating into garners rich argosies of golden ears.

"Here we are, gliding along for miles beside our own dear Ohio canal. It seems like meeting an old friend, and we feel like getting out and shaking hands. Before railroads were born, it was in the sturdy vigor of its full manhood and great usefulness. For years it bore on its bosom the nabobs of earth, and floated the commerce of our whole people. But now it is in the sere and yellow leaf. Its unkempt locks are disheveled; its banks worn and seamed with rains of the ages, and its life is being strangled out by the grass growing up in its throat. How like it is to some of our fathers and mothers. For us they toiled, and bore our pains and ministered to our wants through all the years of our helplessness; and now, when their whitened hairs and tottering steps show that their days of usefulness are o'er, we neglect them, talk unkindly to them, and show them at every turn that they are a burden; and some of us permit them to be cared for by strangers, or let them go "over the hill, to the poor house." If the eternal curse of God ever rests upon any human being, it will upon that man, or that woman who thus makes miserable the declining and helpless days of those, who, by every tie of nature and every better impulse of the human heart, should receive their kindest care and attention."

Too Bad.

Guernsey Times.

It is too bad after succeeding in keeping Frank Hard gagged all summer to have old Durbin Ward get up and publicly declare that Democracy means free trade. In this critical campaign, too, when so much depends on deceiving the wool grower.

Look at the bright side. Keep the sunshine of the living faith in the heart.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

[Election, October 9, 1883.]

For Governor,
JOSEPH B. FORAKER,
Of Hamilton.

For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM G. ROSE,
Of Cuyahoga.

For Supreme Judge,*
(*Term ending February 9, 1887.*)
WILLIAM H. UPSON,
Of Summit.

(*Term ending February 9, 1889.*)
JOHN H. DOYLE,
Of Lucas.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
DWIGHT CROWELL,
Of Ashtabula.

For Attorney General,
M. B. EARNHART,
Of Miami.

For Auditor of State,
JOHN F. OGLEVEE,
Of Clarke.

For Treasurer of State,
JOHN C. BROWN,
Of Jefferson.

For State Commissioner of Common Schools,
DANIEL F. DeWOLFE,
Of Lucas.

For Member Board of Public Works,
LEO WELTZ,
Of Clinton.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Representative,
JOSEPH LOVE.

Auditor,
THOMAS H. GLOVER.

Treasurer,
W. H. CRAWFORD.

Sheriff,
F. W. COCHRAN.

Commissioner,
G. W. COOPER.

Infirmary Director—Short Term,
R. A. GIVEN.

Infirmary Director—Long Term,
J. A. RANDLES.

THE HORRORS OF JAVA.

Papandayang Broken up Into Seven Flaming Parts.

A Chain of Volcanoes Thrown up in the Straits of Sunda Where Islands had Sunk in the Sea.

A London telegram to the New York *Sun* says:

After the sudden subsidence of the disturbances in the kingdom of Bantam on Monday, the eruptions seemed to lose their force for a time, and the people of Batavia experienced a feeling of relief in the hope that the worst had been passed. The quieter conditions continued until about 10 o'clock, when the craters once more began to send up great masses of destructive matter, although without the force of the former actions. The eruptions seem to be more violent at night than during the day. By 11 o'clock the Papandayang, which is 7,034 feet high, was in a very active state of paroxysmal eruption. It was accompanied by detonations said to have been heard many miles away in Sumatra. Three distinct columns of flames were seen to rise from the mountains to a vast height, and its whole surface appeared as if covered with fiery lava streams, which spread to great distances on all sides. Stones fell for miles around, and the black, fragmentary matter carried into the air caused total darkness.

A whirlwind accompanied this eruption, by which house roofs, trees and men and horses were carried into the air. The quantity of ashes ejected was such as to cover the ground and roofs of houses at Denamo to the depth of several inches. Off Point Caay the floating pomice on the sea formed a layer two feet thick, through which vessels forced their way with great difficulty. The rise of vapor produced the appearance of a column several thousand feet high, based on the edge of the crater. It appeared from a distance to consist of a mass of innumerable globular clouds of extreme whiteness, resembling vast balls of cotton, rolling one over the other as they ascended, impelled by the pressure of fresh supplies incessantly urged upward by the continued explosions. At a great height the column dilated horizontally, and spread into a dark and turbid circular cloud, shaped like an immense umbrella. Forked lightning of great vividness and beauty continually darted from different parts of the cloud.

Suddenly the scene was changed. The mountain was split into seven parts without a moment's warning, and where Papandayang had stood alone there were now seven distant peaks looming up to a great height. In the seams opened could be seen great balls of molten matter. From the fissures poured clouds of steam, and the black ejected lapillo flowed in steady streams and ran slowly down the mountain sides, forming beds 200 or 300 feet in extent. Exhalations of carbonic acid gas were so abundant that birds and animals in large numbers were killed by it, and a few human beings lost their lives in the same way.

This proved to be the turning point in the eruption, for the great fissures opened seemed to act as safety valves, through which the streams of lava gently flowed down into the valleys. The volcanic fires, though still burning at last advices, had lost most of their fierceness, and the steam generated found vent without being forced through the comparatively narrow mouths of the old craters.

One of the queer incidents was the sudden rising during Tuesday forenoon of fourteen new volcanic mountains in the Straits of Sunda, forming a complete chain in almost a straight line between Point St. Nicholas, on the Javanese coast, and Hogs Point, on the coast of Samatra, almost on the tops of what had been the Morak and Middle Islands, which sank into the sea on Monday.

So serious are the changes in the coast, and the entire formation of the Straits of Sunda, that the British Government and the Lloyd's this evening telegraphed from London to all foreign points warning vessels that navigation of these waters had become exceedingly dangerous.

In the city of Bantam, where 1,500 persons were at first supposed to have perished, the bodies of 2,800 have already been recovered.

Some 9000 inhabitants of the interior town of Waronge are now known to have been killed, and at Talatra, on the coast, 300 bodies have been found. From all over the island come reports of loss of life and property, and it is thought at Batavia that the estimate, 75,000 killed, will not prove excessive.

On the lowlands of Batavia, where the waters have receded and quieted down, hundreds of bruised and mangled bodies are lying exposed. A sanitary corps has been formed, and the corpses are being removed and buried as fast as possible, in order to prevent the breeding and spread of contagion. While there is some cause for anxiety on this score, it is thought the greater number of bodies in the interior were so dried and scorched by the hot lava and stones that they will not putrefy, and the bodies of those drowned by the tidal waves can be taken care of with reasonable facility by the Coast Sanitary Corps, now getting rapidly to work.

Cheap Postage.

On the first of October the United States takes its next step forward, though far in the rear of other civilized countries, in postal reform, by inaugurating two cent letter postage. On the first of August England took another step forward, as it has always kept in advance of us, by putting into operation the Parcels Post. This is simply the adoption of the express business, under certain limitations, by the post-offices. The limit of weight in the new Parcels Post is seven pounds. This will do for a beginning, but will have to be changed before long. In Germany there is no limit of weight. A heavy trunk or a cannon or a load of hay can be sent by mail. The new English rules limit the size, as a bundle must not be more than three and a half feet long nor more than six feet in length and girth combined. The rates will be six cents for one pound, twelve cents for three pounds, eighteen cents for five pounds, and twenty-five cents (one shilling) for seven pounds. It is supposed that the new Post will be taken advantage of by the traders in the cities to increase their trade in the country. A cotter at Land's End can order his goods by postal of a London draper, and get them brought to him at as small expense as if they were sent from the next town. The effect on the country trade is something to be concerned about. Why lags the American postoffice behind the English or German? We suspect it is because the American legislator cares little for the interests of the country, but is concerned how he can manipulate his district so he can get a re-election. One Post Master General after another has recommended such progress as the adoption of postal telegraph; but Congress has other things to attend to.

TO THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

Special Excursion Rates to Baltimore, via the Great Pan-Handle and Pennsylvania Line.

Half fare excursion tickets to Baltimore and return will be sold from all stations on the lines of the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh railroad and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, good for going passage on trains of September 10th, and good for return passage on trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad leaving Baltimore before midnight of Friday, Sept. 14th, 1883.

The celebration of the Baltimore Oriole has grown to be one of the grandest and most joyous carnivals of the world. The excursion rates offered for this occasion are extremely low. It will pay you to take advantage of them and visit the monumental City.

For definate information as to rates and time of trains, apply to agents of the Pan-Handle Line.

September Crop Report.

The forthcoming September crop report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, based on 966 returns from township correspondents and on records from actual threshing by over 2000 machines in all parts of the State, will give the following figures and estimates:

Wheat—Acres threshed to date 398,[illegible]; bushels produced from same, [illegible]; average per acre, 7 7-10 bushels; probable total of wheat at same rate, 24,087,000 against 45,450,000 last year.

Oats—Acres threshed, 59,645; bushels produced from same, 1,946,059; average yield per acre, 32 6-10 bushels; probable total at same rate, 20,839,000 bushels against 19,986,000 bushels last year.

The present condition of [illegible] compared with the average crop [illegible] condition is as follows:

Corn 82 per cent.; potatoes 112; sweet potatoes, 91; tobacco, 173; sorghum, 82; clover for seed, 85; apples 26; peaches, 36; grapes 72. The hay crop was very large, and pastures have been excellent till within two weeks, but now are drying up somewhat. Wheat is a half crop and apples hardly a quarter crop.

Owing to the great pressure of State Fair work and the delay in receiving analyses of commercial fertilizers from the chemist, Prof. Lord, the full pamphlet report of crops and fertilizers will not be issued till about the 15th inst.

W. I. CHAMBERLAIN,
Sec'y Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrunk!

From 228 lbs to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a dollar but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin June 6, '81. R. FITZPATRICK.

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

Nervousness.

The moment there is danger of impairment of the mind from excessive nervous exhaustion, or where there exists forebodings of evil, a desire for solitude, shunning and avoiding company, vertigo and nervous debility, or when insanity has already taken place, PERUNA should be implicitly relied on. But it is never well to wait so long before treatment is commenced. The early symptoms are loss of strength, softness of the muscles, dim or weak sight, peculiar expressions of the face and eyes, coated tongue, with impaired digestion; or in others certain powers only are lost, while they are otherwise enjoying comparatively good health. In all those PERUNA should at once be taken.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Dr. Marchisi's Catholicon a Female Remedy is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Will cure female diseases. All ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration falling and displacement of bearing-down feeling, irregularities, barrenness, change of life, leucorrhœa, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like headache, bloating, spinal weakness, sleeplessness, nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, &c. For sale by druggists. Price $1.00 and $1.50 per Bottle. Send to Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N. Y., for Pamphlet, free. For Sale by L. K. Anderson.

TIME TABLE.

(PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R'Y.)

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

—o—

Schedule taking effect Jan. 14, 1883.

Trains depart from and arrive at P. C. and St. L. Ry. Depot, at Coshocton, as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express	*1:23 a. m.	*2:16 a. m.
Express	*3:47 a. m.	*2:47 a. m.
Accommodation	†0:46 a. m.	†7:26 p. m.
Express	*1:10 p. m.	*11:10 a. m
Express	*5:52 p. m.	*2:40 p. m.

GOING EAST.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express	*2:16 a. m.	*1:23 a. m.
Express	*2:40 a. m.	*3:47 a. m.
Express	*10:38 a. m.	*1:10 p. m.
Express	*2:40 p. m.	*7:58 p. m.
Accommodation	†7:26 p. m.	†6:48 a. m.

*Every day. †Except Sunday.

Local Freight going West leaves at 9:15 a. m., and carries passengers between Coshocton and Columbus. Going East leaves at 1:10 p. m., and carries passengers between Coshocton and Dennison.

Through coaches from Coshocton to Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Coshocton to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to W. H. Parrish, Ticket Agent, Coshocton, O.
Trains run by Columbus time.

JAS. McCREA, Manager, Columbus, O.
E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. & Tick't Ag't, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Administrator's Sale.

In pursuance of the provisions of the last will and testament of William Shearn, late of Coshocton county, Ohio, deceased, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on the premises, on Monday, the

1st Day of October, A. D. 1883,

At one o'clock afternoon, on the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Coshocton, and State of Ohio, and in the township of Jackson, to-wit: The east half of the south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty (20), in township five [5], and range seven [7], containing forty [40] acres, more or less.

Appraised at $1,800.

Terms of sale—One-third in hand, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest. The deferred payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold.

JOHN WAGONER, Executor of William Shearn, deceased.

Sept1-5t.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

WEST BEDFORD,

Coshocton County, Ohio.

Investments profitably and safely made, first mortgage. All real estate advantageously handled, largely advertised. Arrangements have been made with reliable parties in Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and other States for information and sale of Western land.

SOME FARMS FOR SALE.

No. 19. 240 acres—a good stock and grain farm, comparatively level for upland; living water; under good cultivation; one-half mile from village; choice orchard fruits, good house, stable and sheep barns; State road. In all respects easy of acces. Cause of offering, owner afflicted. Price, $60; good time.

No. 21. 176 acres—Level, second bottom, clay loam and walnut soil, all under fence; about 6 acres timber; nearly all in good sod, public road bordering it. South boundary, side track of P. C. & St. L. R. R. at way station; two and one-half miles from town of 1500 inhabitants, excellent market; nursery of 1200 peach trees; comfortable houses and out buildings; easily divided in two lots. No better farm in township; price $60 per acre, if sold soon, on good payments.

No. 23. 140 acres—An excellent hill farm, joins village containing stores, good school and two churches; $1800 house; good barn; well watered; no better sheep farm in township; young orchard; good timber; easy of access. Price, $60 per acre, $2,000 cash, extra good time.

Two 20 acre lots, three 40 acre lots, good locations and good fixtures. Price, from $40 to $5, according to improvements.

TOWN.

No. 9. Two lots, brick house, all necessary conveniences thereto, in a thriving village, stores, shops, tri-weekly mail. A good point for a harness shop. Price, $1,000.

No. 10. A town lot, two story frame house and one and one-half acres land. First-class for shoemaker, $700.

No. 19. Store property, one and one-half acres land, story and a half house of 7 rooms, with store room, well, cistern and stable, in village 5 miles from P. C. & St. L. R. R. station. Price, $1500 in thirds. Also, store goods in same, invoice $2500, average monthly sales, $900, stock profitably increased, sell or trade the whole for small tract of land.

FOREIGN.

100 farms in Daviess county, Indiana. Price, $20 to 80. Satisfactory information furnished.

160 acres in Wright county, Iowa, 100 acres broke, 30 acres pasture, fenced; young orchard; three and one-half miles from a town of 1500 inhabitants. Owner, a young man, lived on it for several years, now engaged in business. Price, $25 per acre.

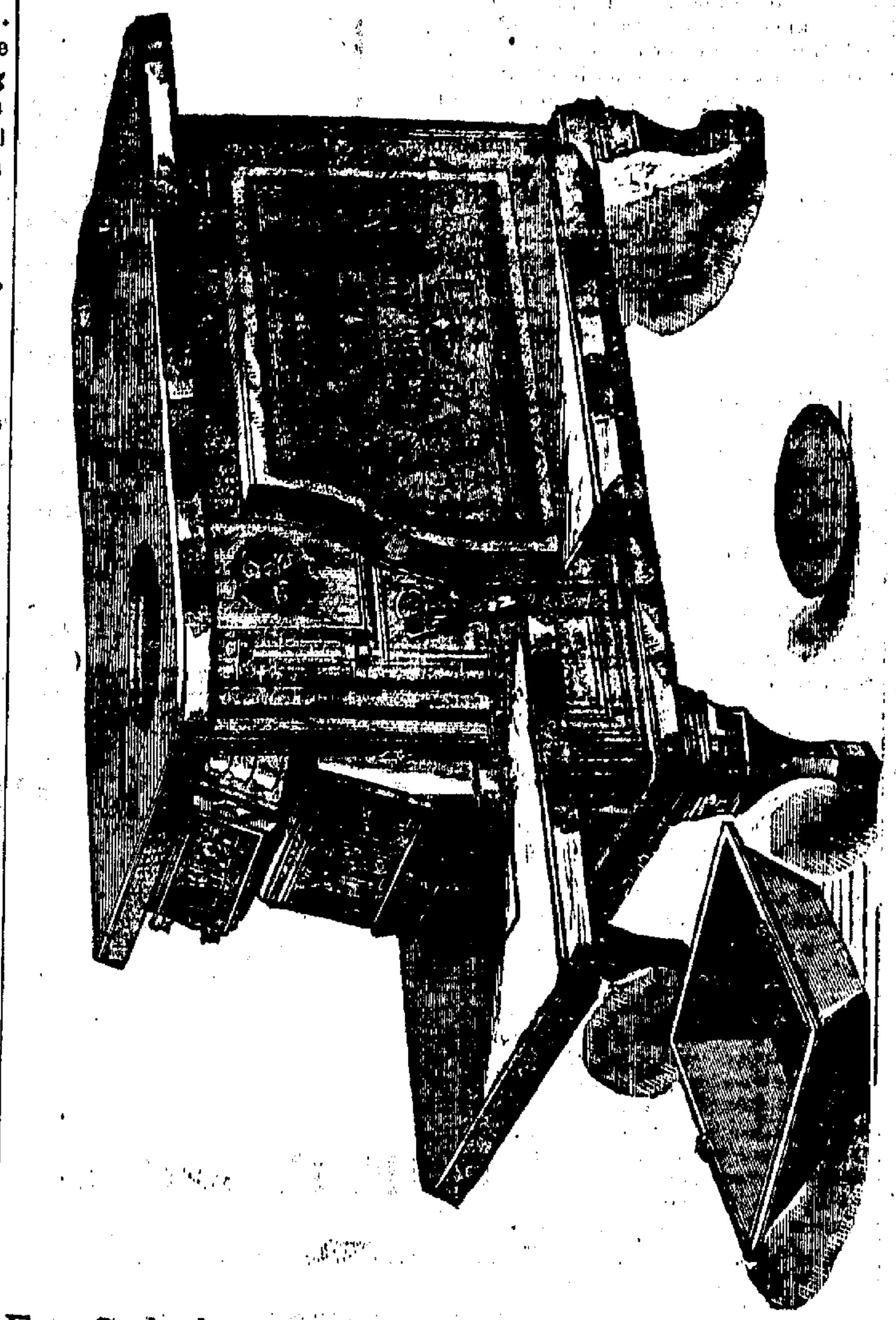
100,000 acres of unimproved land. Price from $1.25 to $10 per acre.

100 farms from 40 to 1,000 acres. Price from $15 to $60 per acre.

References given, a liberal patronage solicited.

S. M. MOORE.

Aug.18-3m.



THE "NEW AGE."

For Sale by - - - TALMADGE & DAVIS.

THE MAHONING VALLEY

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

—OF—

NEWTON & WITHERSTAY,

Offer for sale the following property on easy terms:

A 10 acre farm in Nelson, Portage county, for $950.
A 50 acre farm in Newton, Trumbull county, at $65 per acre.
A 14¼ acre farm in Paris, Portage county, for $900.
A 131 acres at $70 per acre.
A 30 acre farm in Newton, Trumbull county, for $2,200.
15 acres for $2,000.
A 67 acre farm in Newton, Trumbull county, for 8,000.
A Grist Mill, Woolen Mill and Saw Mill, two dwellings and land in Milton, Mahoning county, for 10,000
142 acres, 65 per acre, in Windham,
A 221 acre farm in Milton, Mahoning county, for 45 per acre.
50 acres, 45 per acre, in Windham.
A 171 acre farm in Nelson, Portage county, for 56 per acre.
A 106 acre farm in Newton, Trumbull county, for 60 per acre.
A 65½ acre farm in Newton, Trumbull county, for 80 per acre.
A 32 acre farm in Newton, Trumbull county, for 3,500.
A house barn and 1 acre of land in Paris, Portage county, for 700.
A house, barn and 1 acre of land in Southington, Trumbull county, for 300.
A house, barn and 5 acres of land in Southington, Trumbull county, for 1,800.
102 acres at 58 per acre in Windham.
A 22 acre farm in Nelson, Portage county, for 2,500
54 acres for 4,000.
A 92 acre farm in Paris, Portage county, for 67 per acre.
A 20 acre farm in Braceville, Trumbull county, for 1,700.
A 9 acre farm with steam saw mill in Newton, Trumbull county, for 2,500.
An 85 acre farm in Nelson, Portage county, for 60 per acre.
A 30¾ acre farm in Nelson, Portage county, for 2,500.
A 108 acre farm in Nelson, Portage county, for 60 per acre.
A 125 acre farm in Newton, Trumbull county, for 80 per acre.
A 25 acre farm in Newton, Trumbull county, for 1,600.
A 15 acre farm with saw mill, cider mill and shingle machine in Nelson, Portage county, for 2,500.
A 70 acre farm in Paris, Portage county, for 60 per acre.
A 200 acre farm in Braceville, Trumbull county, for 65 per acre.
A house and lot in Newton Falls, Trumbull county, for 1,500.
A 50 acre farm in Nelson, Portage county, for 65 per acre.
A 35 acre farm in Southington, Trumbull county, for 50 per acre.
A house and lot in Berlin, Mahoning county, for 1,000.
A 90 acre farm in Edinburg, Portage county, or 45 per acre.
House and lot in Newton Falls, Trumbull county, for 350.
Nine acre farm in Braceville, Trumbull county, for 900.
151 acre farm in Windham, Portage county, for 60 per acre.
112½ acre farm in Windham, Portage county for 65 per acre.
42 acre farm in Braceville, Trumbull county, for 2,250.
House and lot in Newton Falls, Trumbull county, for 1,800.
128 acre farm in Braceville, Trumbull county, for 40 per acre.
75 acre farm in Newton, Trumbull county, for 75 per acre.
20 acre farm in Nelson, Portage county, for 1,600.
243 acre farm in Braceville, Trumbull county, for 45 per acre.
113 acre farm in Newton, Trumbull county, for 75 per acre.
73 acre farm in Braceville, Trumbull county for 50 per acre.
Fine hotel property in West Farmington, Trumbull county, for 2,000.
50 1-2 acre farm in Newton, Trumbull county, for 2,000.
30 acre farm in Newton Trumbull county, for 3,600.
An 80 1-2 acre farm in Newton, Trumbull county, for 3,500.
48 acre farm in Windham, Trumbull county, for 1,600.
44 acre farm in Braceville, Trumbull county, for 65 per acre.
House and lot in Newton Falls, Trumbull county, for 2,200.
House and lot in Newton Falls, Trumbull county, for 700.
House and lot in Atwater, Portage county, for 600.
An 83 1-2 acre farm in Nelson, Portage county, for 75 per acre.
125 acre farm in Nelson, Portage county, for 60 per acre.
36 acre farm in Braceville, Trumbull county at 65 per acre.

We have other property in this vicinity that we will sell at prices and terms that will please the most fastidious.

The valley of the Mahoning is justly known as the Eden of Ohio for farming. All of our farms are near good schools, post offices, churches, grist, saw and cider mills, grain markets and all other improvements of civilization for which this fertile valley is famous. This valley constitutes part of the Western Reserve whose inhabitants are widely known for their intellect, hospitality and enterprise.

We have also city property in Cleveland to exchange for property in this vicinity.

Free conveyance to any of the property we have for sale. Parties at a distance coming to this vicinity to purchase farms, should let us know two or three days in advance, if convenient, so we can be sure and meet them.

For particulars, call on or address,

NEWTON & WITHERSTAY,

NEWTON FALLS, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO.

BOX 321.

Sep8.3m.

Legal Notice.

Mary E. Gonder, Elvina Shumaker and Thomas J. Bailey, who reside at Chetopa, Labette county, in the State of Kansas, and James M. Bailey, who resides at Tippecanoe, Marshall county, in the State of Indiana, will take notice that on the 7th day of August, 1883, Rubina J. Randles and James P. Randles, her husband, filed their petition in the Common Pleas Court of Coshocton county, Ohio, against the above named parties and others praying for partition of the following described real estate, situate in New Castle township, Coshocton county, Ohio: And being sixty five and one-half acres off the east side of the south west quarter of section numbered twenty-one, township number six, and range nine, and being a part of the lands owned by Edward Bailey at the time of his decease.

Also, a part of said south-west quarter of section twenty-one, township six and range nine, bounded and described as follows: Commencing for boundary on the north line of said quarter section 50½ rods east of the north west corner of said quarter section; thence east along said north line twenty rods; thence south 160 rods to the south line of said south-west quarter, thence west 20 rods along said south line; thence north to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres, more or less.

Said parties are required to answer on or before the 6th day of October, A. D., 1883, or judgment may be taken against them.

RUBINA J. RANDLES,
J. M. Compton, Att'y, for Plaintiffs.

Aug11-6w.

Bring your Job Printing to the Age office.

Legal Notice.

William C. Boyd, who resides at Lebanon, Laclede county, Missouri, Richard A. Boyd, who resides at Boundary City, Jay county, Indiana, Alexandria Tees, John Boyd, Truman Boyd, Mary B. Boyd, Catherine Boyd and Daniel Boyd, children and heirs at law of Margaret J. Boyd, deceased, who reside at Portland, Jay county, in the State of Indiana, will take notice that on the 17th day of August, A. D., 1883, Mary Boyd filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Coshocton county, Ohio, against the above named parties and others, praying for partition of the following described premises, to-wit: Situate in the township of White Eyes, county of Coshocton, and State of Ohio, and being the east half of the north-west quarter of section numbered thirteen, township six, range five, of the lands subject to sale in the U. S. Military land District of Zanesville, Ohio, containing eighty acres of land more or less.

Also, the following described premises, situate in said township, county and State, and known as lots numbered thirteen and fourteen, and a part of lot twelve in the village of Avondale, as the same is marked and delineated on the recorded plat of said village. All of said lands were owned by Daniel Boyd at the time of his decease.

Said parties are required to answer on or before the 20th day of October, A. D., 1883, at which time an order of partition will be taken as prayed for in the petition.

MARY BOYD.
J. M. Compton, Att'y, for Plaintiff.

Sep8-6t.

WHOOP-LA!

FALL CAMPAIGN OPEN!

NOT A HOADLY NOR A FORAKER, BUT

D. M. MOORE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW YOU AS

Large & Complete

ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS

In our line as you can find in the State, and our

PRICES

Will be, as usual,

THE VERY LOWEST.

Don't fail to call and examine our immense stock.

D. M. MOORE

Artist Tailor,

Main Street, COSHOCTON, OHIO.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Dio Lewis.

Dr. Dio Lewis was born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1823, studied medicine with Dr. Briggs of that city, took his medical course in the Harvard Medical School, Boston, began the practice of his profession in his native place in 1845, and two years later removed to Buffalo, where he practiced from 1847 to 1852. During his residence in Buffalo he wrote a number of papers on the causes and treatment of cholera, which ravaged that city during 1849 and 1851. These papers attracted much attention, and were afterwards published in book form.

In the autumn of 1852, Dr. Lewis took his young wife, then seriously threatened with consumption, to the South. The visit to the Southern States was repeated during the two following winters.

During these three winters of leisure Dr. Lewis seriously reconsidered his life-work, and after consultation with family and other trusted friends, resolved to "shift the switch." Since 1855 he has been engaged in lecturing and writing on the subject of personal and public hygiene. With the exception of two visits to Europe and three summers of saddle life in the mountains of California, he has been unceasingly occupied with the "Ounce of Prevention."

His labors have been varied, interesting, and most effective. During four years he lectured almost every night, giving his days to the invention of his new system of gymnastics. In 1860, having completed this system, he abandoned the platform and settled in Boston, Mass., to establish his Normal School for Physical Training. Obtaining an Act of incorporation from the Massachussetts Legislature, he placed his scheme before the celebrated Dr. Walter Channing, Dr. Thomas Hoskins, and other well-known medical men. The two gentlemen named, and others, entered heartily into the work. Dr. Channing and Dr. Hoskins both became active teachers or professors in Dr. Lewis's school. Within seven years, more than four hundred persons were graduated from the Boston Normal School, and, bearing its diploma, with the name of Dio Lewis as its President, went out into all the land, teaching the new school of physical training. Among these graduates was that admirable gentleman and scholar, Moses Coit Tyler, now Professor in Cornell University. He went abroad, remaining several years in London introducing the "Dio Lewis Gymnastics."

Prof. Tyler's lectures and his contributions to the English magazines on the new school of body culture, constitute the finest portion of the literature of the new movement. In one of Prof. Tyler's papers, in a leading English magazine, occurs this paragraph:

"The movement of thought in America towards physical culture is thus organized upon a profound and abiding basis. An impulse has been given which vibrates through a population of twenty millions; this impulse cannot die. * * * * And of this vast and beneficial movement, Dio Lewis stands clearly at the head. To him the people are looking as to an apostle and guide. He has inaugurated in America a great national reform, as distinct, as influential, as glorious as that which was wrought in Germany by Salzman and Jahn, or in Sweden by the poet and gymnasiarch Ling."

Another interesting phase of Dr. Lewis's work is found in the great seminary which he established at Lexington, Mass.

His object was to illustrate the possibilities in the physical development of girls during their school life. His buildings accommodating 200 persons, were placed upon the first battle field of the Revolutionary War. A large corps of the best teachers in mathematics, science, languages, belle lettres and music to be found in the country were engaged, and the opening announced. The school soon grew to one hundred and fifty young women, gathered from all parts of the country, including the Pacific Coast, Central America, and the West Indies. They came to see what could be done by the new methods for their nervous enfeebled bodies. The marvelous triumphs of this institution during the years which Dr. Lewis devoted to its management, he gives in the *North American Review* for December, 1882. As he says in that paper, hundreds of grateful parents are familiar with the facts. Girls who came unable to ascend a single fight of stairs without suffering, in a few months were able to walk five to ten miles without inconvenience.

In the course of his twenty-two years residence in Boston, Dr. Lewis published nine volumes on the various aspects of the health of the human body, some of which, like 'Our Girls," "Our Digestion," and "Weak Lungs," have had enormous sales.

Dr. Lewis has now removed to the city of New York, to establish a monthly magazine, to be called "Dio Lewis Monthly," and to be devoted to Sanitary and Social Science. This will be the crowning work of his long life of labor in the interest of better bodies for American men and women.

THE SIXTH SENSE.

A Cleveland Man Who Locates Mineral, Water Courses and Traces Murders by It.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Charles Latimer, of this city, recounted to a reporter a number of instances where dreams came true. This, he claims, is not accident, but rather the exercise of the sixth sense, of which we will know more in the near future. He said:

"I have a book published in France over two hundred years ago, in which is related the discovery of a murderer who, during his crime was wounded, and whose blood stained the ground where the struggle occurred A detective, who had discovered what I term the sixth sense, examined the blood and by means of the electrical current traced the murderer to a prison. He entered the prison, looked over those confined therein, and placing his hand upon the shoulder of a burley fellow, said: 'This is the man.' The detective took the prisoner back to the scene of the crime and the felon confessed. The divining rod is only another exemplification of the existence of a power not yet recognized.

With a piece of witch hazel I discovered the coal mines which bear that name. I told the number of feet a shaft would have to be sunk in order to reach the coal, and even gave the thickness of the vein. Yet people say there is nothing in it, and that the divining rod is a superstition. If I have an idea that brings me in money, then the people pronounce it a good one. Money is the foundation upon which people base their declarations. I got $5,000 for locating the Witch Hazel mines, and am paid beside 12½ cents for every ton of coal taken out of them. Superintendent Whitelaw, of the water works, did not credit my ability to locate water pipe. He came to my residence one evening, and I went with him through several streets, and with the aid of the divining rod told him exactly where the pipes were located. I offered to make a map of all the pipes in the city, giving their connections and branches. Finally he asked me to go with him to the public square, I traced several pipes for him there when he asked me to find the big one. I not only found it, but told him how far it was below the surface of the earth. I have a letter in my possession from Mr. Whitelaw verifying my experiments.

I once went to the residence of a noted scientist in Philadelphia where I made another test of the power of the divining rod. I walked across his library floor and traced a pipe. he said I was mistaken, as there were no pipes of any description beneath the floor. Insisted that there was one at least, and told him I should be compelled to leave his house with the firm conviction that he was wrong and I right. Finally he made an examination in the cellar beneath, and discovered a tin pipe 15 inches beneath the floor, the existence of wich he had forgotten. The divining rod shows the superiority of mind over matter. I stand over a vein of iron ore, and the rod turns. My sixth sense realizes the presence of a mineral, and the realization moves the switch. Here is a feeling that must sooner or later be recognized. Men cry fraud and superstition, but I know what I know. I know that the switch turns when I walk above a metal, that is indisputable, and to me satisfactory. The same sense comes into play when people dream of certain things which are happening to friends, or are about to. I prove the correctness of my theories to men. They say yes, and look mystified. If I catch them in public they throw their heads back and decline to believe, simply because they are fearful of their friends' ridicule. But the time is coming when all must believe.

In Memorium.

From the N. Y. Star.

Why do you weep? Why rend the air with cries?
All men must die; and whether now or then,
Or when they may, what matter? Man but dies,
And, dying, lives, and knows not death again

If death is life eternal, purified
And purged from pain, cease then your causeless plaint.
He found life's greatest glory when he died;
You lose his presence, but Heaven has gained a saint.

HISTERIA AND NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

We give our readers an extract from a cheerful letter, written by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Richmond, Ind., who says: "*Samaritan Nervine* cured me of hysteria and nervous prostration." Comment is useless.

What we ought not to do, we should never think of doing.—Epictetus.

THE MEADOWS OF MARYLAND.

Springfield, Prince George's Co., Md. Mr. Chas. G. Addison, of the above place states: "I sprained my right knee causing intense suffering and the use of cruches for several weeks. I found no relief in other remedies and finallly tried the miracle of cure, St. Jacobs Oil. In a short time I could bend my knee—which had been as stiff as an iron rod,—laying aside my cruthes and was able to walk as well as ever.

God's mercy as naturally covers the great sins of those who love Him and keep His commandments as the ocean covers the great rocks that sleep in its bed.

HOPE FOR DRUNKARDS.

My husband had drunken habits he could not overcome until Parkers Ginger Tonic took away his thirst for stimulants, restored his energy of mind and gave him strength to attend to business —Cincinnati lady.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present comfort of having done our duty; and for the rest, it offers us the best security that Heaven can give.—Tillotson.

Mrs. Charles Dugan Zanesville, O., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of general debility and nervous exhaustion."

People may make injuries worse by unreasonable conduct, by giving way to anger and satisfying that for a moment instead of thinking what will be the effect in the future.—George Elliot.

HUMAN BLOOD.—On the purity and vitality of the blood depend the vigor and health of the whole system. Disease of various kinds is often only the sign that nature is trying to remove the disturbing cause. A remedy that gives life and vigor to the blood, eradicates scrofula and other impurities from it, as Hood's Sarsaparilla undoubtedly does, must be the means of preventing many diseases that would occur without its use. Sold by dealers.

How beautiful is that simple prayer which, it is said the Breton sailors are wont to utter when launching on the heaving ocean: 'Keep me, my God; my boat is so small and Thy ocean is so wide."

HAY FEVER.

I have been afflicted for twenty years, during the month of August and September, with Hay Fever, and have tried varius remedies without relief. I was induced to try Ely's Cream Balm; have used it with favorable results, and can confidently recommend it to all Robert T. Townley (ex-Mayor) Elizabeth, N. J.

For twenty years I was a sufferer from Catarrh and during the summer months with Hay Fever. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and after a few applications received decided benefit—was cured before the bottle was used. Have had no return of the complaint.—Charlotte Parker, Waverly N, Y. Fifty cents.

Since boyhood I have been troubled with Catarrh and Hay Fever, and have been unable to obtain relief until I used Ely's Cream Balm. It cured me.—E. L. Clikener, New Brunswick, N. J. Price fifty cents.

The well bred lad has very few wild oats to sow.

A Remarkable Case.

DR. HARTMAN—Dear Sir: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of your remarkable cure of myself. I was a most miserable sufferer from the various annoyances and distressing diseases, which caused me to be confined to my bed for a long time, being too weak to bear my weight upon my feet. I was treated by the most reputable physicians in our city, each and all saying they could do nothing for me. I had given up all hope of ever being well again. In this condition, I began to take your PERUNA, and am most happy to say in three months I was perfectly well, entirely cured without any appliances or support of any kind.

Yours truly, MRS. HENRY ELLIS,
502 Scott street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Find her certificate and affidavit on page 81 in the "Ills of Life," a pamphlet. Ask your druggist for one.

Hope softens sorrow, brightens plain surroundings and eases a hard lot.

A SURE CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

By DR. FRAZIER'S MAGIC OINTMENT. Cures as if by magic: Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches, and Eruptions on the Face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Salt Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, Old, Obstinate Ulcers and Sores etc Sold by all druggists and mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents. M. W. McNaughton & Co., Coshocton, O. feb8-1y.

He who cultivates a taste for reading in his youth plants good seed.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

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Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarhoea regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOWS SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. July 14, 1yr.

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Contains no mineral poison. Tint or White 25c a box at L. K. Anderson's. 11-25-1y

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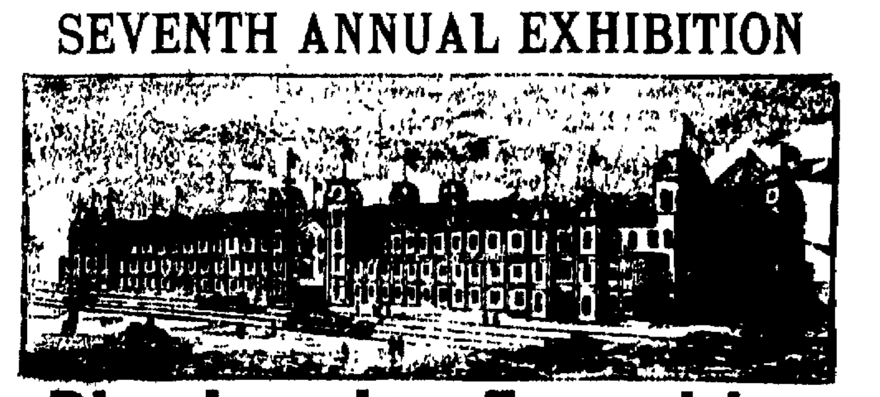

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'Tis Castoria.
When babies fret and cry by turns,
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Comfort is never in a hurry. Pain and distress are in hot haste. It is to the "friend in need" the friend who does something now—that the old adage pays the compliment of being "a friend indeed." That they do not keep the sufferer in suspense is the salient excellence of BENSON'S CAPCINE PORUS PLASTERS. The plasters of other days, whether porus or otherwise, said, "Wait until to-morrow; we can promise nothing on the spur of the moment." But pain unrelieved, like hope deferred, maketh the heart sick. Benson's plasters act on application. They permeate, soothe, warm and heal, containing, as they do, chemical and medicinal agents of the highest efficiency. Their motto is NOW, and the genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the middle of each plaster. Price 25 cents. Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.

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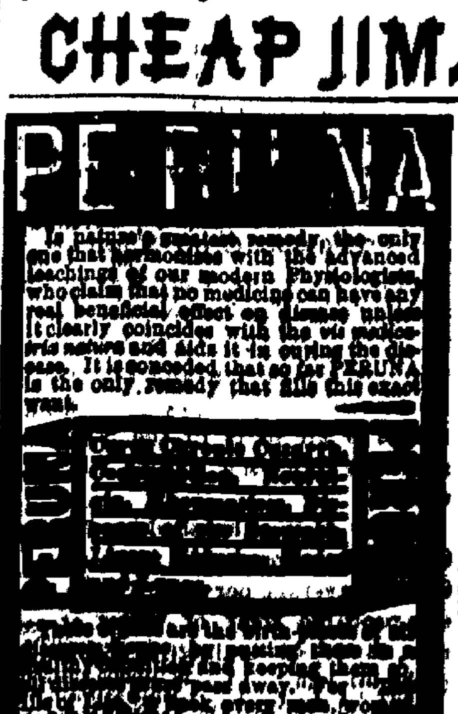

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300 ACRES.
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In the history of proprietary medicines has any article met success at home equal to that which has been poured upon Hood's SARSAPARILLA. Why, such has been the success of this article, that nearly every family in whole neighborhoods have been taking it at the same time. Every week brings new evidence of the wonderful curative properties of this medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Combines the BEST Remedies of the vegetable kingdom, and in such proportion as to derive their greatest medicinal effects with the least disturbance to the whole system. In fact this preparation is so well balanced in its action upon the alimentary canal, the liver, the kidneys, the stomach, the bowels and the circulation of the blood, that it brings about a healthy action of the entire human organism, that can hardly be credited by those who have not seen the remarkable results that have followed its use. If the Sarsaparilla does not prove sufficiently laxative, take a few doses of HOOD'S VEGETABLE PILLS. It is well in all cases of biliousness to take these pills in connection with the Sarsaparilla for the first ten days. That dull, sleepy, sick feeling can be wholly overcome by the use of these remedies. Will you give them a trial and be yourself again?

An ex-alderman of this city says of Hood's Sarsaparilla, "It is the strongest Sarsaparilla I ever saw."

Each dollar bottle contains one hundred (averages) doses. Sold by all druggists.

Price one dollar, or six for five dollars. Hood's Sarsaparilla, prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

☞ Use HOOD'S TOOTH-POWDER.

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE BEST

KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by physicians to die.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine.

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HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and Bright's Disease.

HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the Liver to healthy action, removing the causes that produce Billious Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Piles, &c.

By the use of HUNT'S REMEDY the Stomach and Bowels will speedily regain their strength, and the blood will be perfectly purified.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it.

HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.

One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists.

Send for Pamphlet to

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Providence, R. I.

Prices, 75 cents, and $1.25 (large size).

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A REWARD

Of $555 CASH, 1,000 Imported Novelty Pocket Knives and 5,000 pounds of the Great

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CHEWING TOBACCO TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY CONSUMER saving over 20 tags will be REWARDED. $100 to 1st, $90 to 2d, $70 to 4th, $60 to 5th, $50 to 6th, $40 to 7th, $30 to 8th, $20 to 9th, $10 to 10th, $5 to 11th, 1,000 Imported Pocket Knives worth $1 each, and 5,000 pounds ZOO-ZOO Plug Tobacco, to be given in rotation, the largest number of tags returned will receive the first reward, $100 Cash, second highest, $90, and so on down to a lost, plug of ZOO-ZOO tobacco. These Christmas and New Year rewards will be distributed between December 25th and January 1st. Chew this delightful tobacco, the best ever made. Save the tags and send them by mail, between December 15th and 25th, to the

WILSON & McCALLAY TOBACCO CO.
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☞ Cut address out and paste on Envelope.
This is THE FINEST POUND PLUG EVER MADE.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR ZOO-ZOO.
☞ Insist on having it and you will use no other

TID BITS

"A delicate bit, a rarity, a choice thing"—Encyclopedia

SOLD BY STOREKEEPERS!

H. A. BARTLETT & CO., Makers,
113, 115 and 117 N. Front St., Phila, Pa.

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

It is a fact not generally known that the *James Boss' Gold Watch Cases* really contain more *pure gold* than many "solid" gold cases The demand for these watch cases has led to the manufacture of a very poor grade of solid gold watch cases—low in quality, and deficient in quantity. These cases are made from 4½ to 10 karats, and a 5 or 6 karat case is often sold for 12 or 14 karats. It is NOT economy to buy a watch case so poor in quality that it will soon lose its color, or one so soft that it will lose its shape and fail to shut tight, thus letting in dust and damaging the works, or one so thin that a slight blow will break the crystal, and perhaps the movement. It IS economy to buy a *James Boss' Gold Watch Case*, in which NONE of these things ever occur. This watch case is *not an experiment*—it has been made nearly *thirty years.*

HAZLETON, PA., Oct. 24, 1882.

I sold two James Boss' Gold Watch Cases thirty years ago, when they first came out, and they are in good condition yet. One of them is carried by a carpenter, Mr. L. W. Drake, of Hazleton, and only shows the wear in one or two places; the other by Mr. Bowman, of Cunningham, Pa.; and I can produce one or both of these cases at any time.

SYLVESTER ENGLE, *Jeweler.*

Send 3 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(To be Continued.)

PATENTS.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY.

When all other remedies fail, DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS will cure General Debility, Loss of Appetite, [illegible] all diseases arising from [illegible] Liver, and Kidneys. M. W. McNaughton & Co., Coshocton, O. feb8-1y.

A Memorable Anniversary.

From the N. Y. Independent.

It will be fifty years ago on October 2d since the organization of the New York City Anti-Slavery Society in Chatham Street Chapel. Clinton Hall had been engaged for the occasion, but during the day big placards were posted about the city calling citizens together to break up the meeting. Accordingly the trustees of Clinton Hall refused to allow the meeting to be held there, and Lewis Tappan, a trustee of Chatham Street Chapel, suggested that they meet there. Personal notices were sent around, and at the hour appointed fifty determined men were present. An immense concourse of well-dressed ruffians gathered in front of Tammany Hall, preparatory to an attack on the Chapel, and Arthur Tappan and Lewis Tappan passed through the crowd unobserved. The sexton of the chapel locked the iron gate and gave the key to Lewis Tappan, who told the meeting they must hurry up or the mob would disperse them. So John Rankin, a merchant, was made chairman, and the business was 'railroaded' through. A constitution previously prepared was hastily adopted. Arthur Tappan chosen president, Elizur Wright, Jr., corresponding secretary, C. W. Denison recording secretary, and Joshua Leavitt, Isaac E. Hoppor, Abraham L. Cox, Lewis Tappan and William Goodell a board of managers. The meeting was adjourned, the keys given to the sexton, and the members retired through a rear entrance to the street. As they went out a man came with a dagger and a light. The sexton blew out his light, and left him to find his way out as best he could. But the sturdy Quaker, Isaac T. Hopper, refused to retire. He went to the front entrance, and boldly faced the mob, as with shouts and threats they entered. They siezed a Negro, called him Brother Tappan, and put him in the chair, and bade him make a speech. He began: "Gentlemen, I am not used to making speeches, and don't pretend to know how. But I do know one or two things. One is that God hath made of one blood all nations. Another is that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—among them life, liberty, and the persuit of happiness. "That will do," cried his impatient hearers. Joshua Leavitt and Lewis Tappan devoted the night to preparing an account of the proceedings and sending copies to all the papers, and the next morning the readers were surprised to find in the same journal an account of how the meeting had been put down, and also an official account of the doings of the meeting and the organization of the society. The fiftieth anniversary of the organization will be celebrated October 2d, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, and all surviving Abolitionists and the relatives of those deceased are invited to attend.

Plant Trees.

Cincinnati Times.

The recent meeting of the American Forestry Congress at St. Paul, Minnesota, has called public attention anew to the prospective timber famine in this country within the next ten years. The greatest consumption of wood is of white pine, it being used for a great variety of purposes, but especially in building. It is estimated that the white pine and spruce of the United States will all be exhausted in about seven years. People who have seen the immense pine forests of the Southern States think them almost inexhaustible, but the mills of the country would use up all the pine in any one of those states in a few months. It seems impossible to do anything to prevent the timber being consumed, and the next best thing is to adopt some plan to replenish the store. When the pine is all gone some other wood must take its place, at least until pine forests can grow up again. The pine is a slow growing tree, and so many years must elapse before it would become of sufficient size to use that its culture can scarcely be hoped for, the present generation as a rule wishing to realize upon their investments and leave the children of the future to scratch for themselves. But there are quick growing trees that all land owners, especially farmers having land unfit for cultivation, would do wisely to plant in trees. Perhaps one of the most profitable trees to plant is the catalpa speciosa, which matures in a comparitively few years, is capable of a good polish and possesses lasting qualities scarcely equaled by any other tree. One of the railroads of Kansas appreciating the valuable qualities of this tree has planted six hundred acres of them. There are other trees equally fast growers and perhaps fully as valuable. But more trees should at once be planted than are. The original forests are disappearing so rapidly that there is no doubt that within a very few years trees of any kind and size will be so valuable as to render the the question of the profitableness of cultivating them beyond doubt. We would not advise our readers to plant black walnut trees unless they wish to leave the land and the forests as a legacy to their children, for while they are perhaps the most valuable trees that grow upon American soil, it takes many years to give them that rich color which creates the demand for the wood. It is worth the while of those who contemplate planting forest trees to give the matter careful study and to consult not only books, but arboriculturists, who have personal knowledge of the various varieties. But plant trees, if but one, or two or five acres.

Poor Jack Cole,

Washington Republican.

Poor Jack Cole who was engineer of the ill-fated Artic steamer Jeanette, and who is now confined at the Government Insane Asylum, made a savage ouslaught upon a fellow inmate yesterday. Jack was standing at the iron bars which enclose his ward yesterday when a lady, accompanied by a pretty little girl, came up to the bars to see the unfortunates who were pacing back and forth, muttering incoherent sentences and making strange motions with their hands. At the sight of the little girl with golden tresses and sparkling blue eyes Jack's face lighted up. Then hanging his head for a moment, memory seemed to carry him back to his own bonnie daughter or to his old home, and his head bent sorrowfully to his breast. The next instant he was standing erect gazing at the child while a big tear drop ran down his weather-beaten cheek and mingled with a good natured smile. Then, as if by magic power, his clear tenor voice broke forth into a weird sea song beginning:

We are bounding away,
O'er the rolling main,
And my bonny sweet lass is behind.

As he was beginning the second verse the little girl gazing into his face with a look of mute pleasure, one of the inmates of the ward, a tall low-browed man who is considered a dangerous subject, crept up behind Jack and said to him: "If I only had a knife and a rope I would fix that baby," pointing to the little girl.

The smile on Jack's face fled and a look of hatred took its place. Wheeling about he dealt the maniac a terrible blow with his fist, knocking him several yards, although he was nearly twice as large as Jack. Then, before he could recover, Jack unbuckled his army belt, and, springing upon the half fallen man, he dealt him a rapid series of blows with the heavy lead buckle attached to it, making several gashes on his head, from which blood flowed freely. The attendants, who were preparing dinner at the time, rushed up at this juncture and led the men away.

The Wool Tariff.

Ohio State Journal.

In answer to a correspondent who makes some inquiry on the subject of the vote on the wool tariff, we repeat what we have heretofore said on the subject. In the Senate, February 20, 1883, Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to the pending bill to fix the duty on wool at 12 and 14 cents a pound, instead of 10 and 12 cents as it stood in the bill. But three Democrats voted in favor of the amendment; 14 Republicans and 20 Democrats voted against it. Senator Bayard, the Democrat leader of the Senate, not only cast his vote against the Sherman amendment, but he denounced it as a "step backward, a step to perpetuate the disabilities of the American manufacturer." On another occasion in the Senate Mr. Bayard said, "I always thought, and do now, that the tax upon raw wool is an absolute absurdity for the American people to impose." A few days before the vote above referred to was taken, Senator Beck, of Kentucky, said, "I do not propose to make wool free. *I wish it could be done!*"

Baxters Bitters are a gentle cathartic but produce no pain or griping Sold by M. W. McNaughton & Co.

Down's Elixer is warrented to cure cough's and colds. Try it. Sold by M. W. McNaughton & Co.

Experience is the Lord's school; and they who are taught by him usually learn by the mistakes they make they have no wisdom, and by the slips and falls they meet with that they have no strength.—John Newton.

McDowell Bros., Medina, O., say: "Our customers speak in terms of the highest praise of Browns Iron Bitters."

I do not find that to give up anxiety and to trust in God is difficult now, though it used to be. Blessed be my Lord, I can not help believing Him, for He loads me down with evidences of his truth and fidelity.—C. H. Spurgeon.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is an extract of the best remedies of the vegitable kingdom known as Alteratives, and Blood-Purifiers.

Look at the bright side. Keep the sunshine of the living faith in the heart.

"The enterprising firm of Hood & Co are doing a rushing business in Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Tooth Powder, both well known and appreciated by thousands who have tested their merits. The Sarsaparilla has effected wonderful cures, not only in this city, but in various parts of New England where its merits are known."—Ed. Lowell Daily Citizen. Aug,18-4t

Error may be tolerated, if reason be free to combat it.

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this county we would say we have been given the Agency of Dr. Marchisi's Italian Pile Ointment—warranted to cure or money refunded—Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Price 50c. a Box. For sale by L. K. Anderson.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

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The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. An article of undoubted merit.

CURES ROSE COLD. IS NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF.

HAY-FEVER

Apply by the finger into the nostrils. It will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.

A thorough treatment will cure.

Unequaled for COLD in the HEAD, Headache and Deafness, or any kind of mucous membranal irritations. Send for circular. By mail, prepaid, 50c a package—stamps received. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. ELY BROTHERS, nov25-1y. Owego, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

NEVER FAILS.

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR.

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☞ EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCOHOLISM, OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS, SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL, UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS NERVOUS PROSTRATION, BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES.

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The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Proprietors
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PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1880.

Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

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BURIAL CASES & SHROUDS

of all kinds furnished on call, with or without Hearse.

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CURE GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

For old and young, male and female

MAGNETIC MEDICINE, a brain and nerve food. Positively cures Night Losses, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Leucorrhoea, Barrenness; and for all weakness of the Generative Organs in either sex it is an unfailing and positive cure. Tones up the debilitated system, arrests all involuntary discharges, removes mental gloom and despondency, and restores wonderful power to the weakened organs. ☞ With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars we will send our GUARANTEE or refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the cheapest and BEST medicine in the market. Full particulars in Pamphlet, which we mail free to any address. Sold by all Druggists, one package 50c, Six for $2.50, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., DETROIT, MICH. ☞ Sold in Coshocton by J. F. Compton, who will issue guarantees.

Sept. 30-1 year

ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY OF PIONEER LIFE

A popular account of the Heroes and Adventurers, who by their Valor and War-craft beat back the Savages from the borders of civilization and gave the American forests to the plow and the sickle.

By A. L. MASON with an introduction by Dr. J. C. RIDPATH. 1,000 pp., 100 magnificent Illust's. Specimen pp. free. AGENTS WANTED. Jones Bros. & Co., CINCINNATI, O.

July14-8t.

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Having a good stock of sound, young traveling horses, substantial and fashionable carriages, I am prepared to accommodate the public at all times, at reasonable rates, with Buggies, Carriages, and Saddle Horses.

Horse Feed and Stalls Always Ready

Superintending my business in person, and keeping the best of employees, I am prepared to feed and take the best of care of horses entrusted to my charge, at reasonable rate. Give me a call. B. F. SELLS.

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Treats all kinds of Chronic Diseases. Also makes a specialty of the Diseases of Women and Children. Office and residence,

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FARM FOR SALE,

—IN—

Caldwell County, Missouri.

A good improved farm of 200 acres, 180 acres all prairie, good dwelling and out houses, divided off in meadows and plow land and lots, and orchard of apple and peach. The 180 acres lays well, can all be plowed without a gully, stone or stump in the way, except a 20 yard long gully; well watered by three good wells and one pond, the balance 80 acres in two 40 acre pastures with three ponds for stock, this pasture is part timber, part prairie, mostly set with blue grass and clover; on this pasture is also a dwelling and out houses, with excellent well; all under good fence. Also, 20 acres of timber one mile off. Am two miles from the town of Mirable and 12 miles to nearest railroad town, with a good prospect of a new railroad within a mile of the place. Title good. Terms made easy, part down, part credit; can give possession any time this fall. Mr. Wilson Culverson, Levi Lininger and a Mr. Wolfe, of Coshocton county, were here last year and saw it, I can refer to them. References here, Martin Richard, John Chivens, Richard and Nicholas Clute, Henry and Stephen Vanolinda and Ed. Platt, who all live in this neighborhood. HENRY B. ARENDS,

Sept1-3m. Mirable, Mo.

TAKE NOTICE. The World Watch Stationery Package is the fastest selling article in the market. Contains 18 sheets Note Paper, 18 Envelopes, Pencil, Pen-Holder, Pen and a Handsome piece of Jewelry. Retail price 25 cents. Four dozen for $3.00. A watch guaranteed with every four dozen you order. For 25 cents, in one or two cent postage stamps, we will send a complete sample package, with elegant Gold Plated Sleeve Buttons, Gold Plated Studs, Gold Plated Collar Button, Handsome Watch Chain, Gold Plated Ring and elegant Scarf Pin. Register large amounts. 48 page Illustrated Catalogue of Guns, Self-cocking Revolvers, Telescopes, Spy Glasses, Watches, Accordeons, Violins, Organettes, &c. Free. Write at once, to World Manufacturing Co., 120 Nassau Street, New York.

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IF YOU HAVE,
It can be Cured!
NO CURE, NO PAY!

Dr. J. Kinney, of Coshocton, has had long experience in the treatment of Cancer, and has been very successful. He can cure cancer beyond a doubt, taking them out root and branch, without the loss of blood, and without using the knife.

Cancer, to insure a cure, should be taken at an early stage, but he has effected cures when life had been despaired of. Below will be found the names of a few in this and adjoining counties who have been cured by him:

Joseph Barley, of Dresden, had cancer on the arm; cured in 1865.

Thos. Crosier, of Dresden, had cancer on the shoulder; cured in 1862.

Mrs. Zentmoyer, of Dresden, had cancer on the breast, and she was given up to die. It was cured by Dr. Kinney, and she lived five years, when she died from softening of the brain. Her husband is still living in Dresden.

John Love, of Keene township, had cancer some years since.

Cases have recently been successfully treated as follows:

Alexander Love, of Linton, had cancer on lip Treated successfully by Dr. Kinney.

Malachi Jones, Plainfield, had severe case of cancer on leg. Cured by Dr. Kinney.

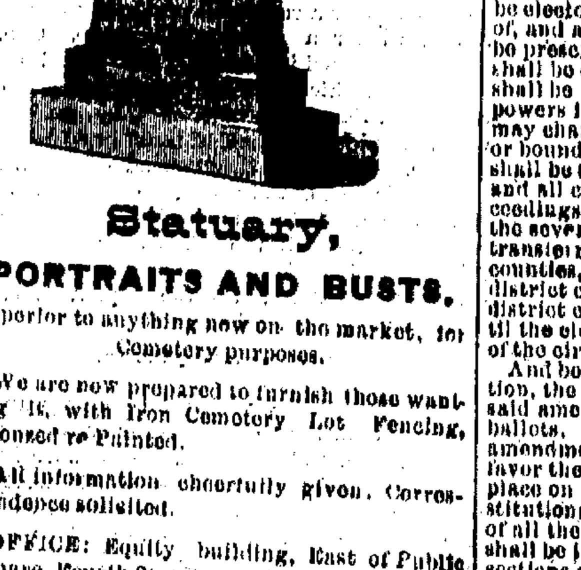
Mrs. McMillian, Uhrichsville, had cancer on face. Dr. Kinney effected a perfect cure.

If any who read this have cancer, they should not delay another hour, because now you can be cured, but if let run you may die. Do not accept our word alone, but write to any of the above named parties who can tell you what was done for them. For further particulars call on or address,

DR. J. KINNEY,

COSHOCTON, OHIO.

White Bronze Monuments,



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PORTRAITS AND BUSTS.

Superior to anything new on the market, for Cemetery purposes.

We are now prepared to furnish those wanting it, with Iron Cemetery Lot Fencing, Bronzed re Painted.

All information cheerfully given. Correspondence solicited.

OFFICE: Equity building, East of Public Square, Fourth Street.

W. H. ROBINSON, Local Agent.

L. B. WOLFE, General Agent for Coshocton and Knox counties.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed, sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan6-1y.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan6-1y.

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. Jan6-1y.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Board of School Examiners of Coshocton county, will meet at the

Old Union School House,

COR. THIRD & SYCAMORE STS.,

COSHOCTON, OHIO,

Second and fourth Saturdays of March, April, September, October, November, and December, and on the fourth Saturday the remaining months of the year.

Examinations will commence promptly at

—NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.—

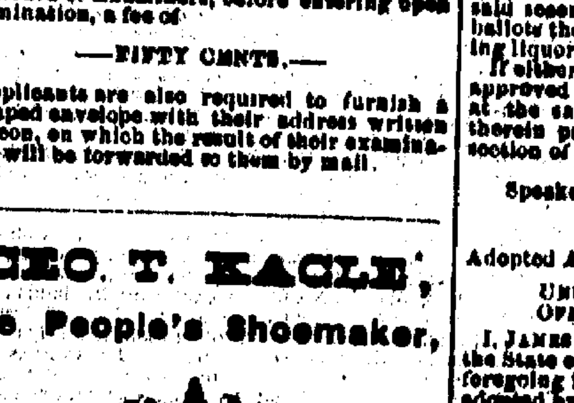
Each applicant will be required to pay to the Board of Examiners, before entering upon examination, a fee of

—FIFTY CENTS.—

Applicants are also required to furnish a stamped envelope with their address written thereon, on which the result of their examination will be forwarded to them by mail.

GEO. T. EAGLE,

The People's Shoemaker,



PRICE HOUSE BLOCK,

Takes pleasure in informing his many patrons and the people generally that he gets up the best Boots and Shoes, does the neatest repairing for less money than any other shop in town. Call and examine work and prices and be convinced.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

—TO THE—

CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

JUDICIAL.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 73.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article four of the constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, (three-fifths of the members elected to each house agreeing thereto), That a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Ohio be, and the same is hereby submitted to the electors of the State at the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1883, as follows:

That sections one, two and six of article four, entitled "Judicial" be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The judicial power of the State is vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of common pleas, courts of probate, justices of the peace, and such other courts inferior to the supreme court, as the general assembly may from time to time establish.

Section 2. The supreme court shall, until otherwise provided by law, consist of five judges, a majority of whom competent to sit shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision, except as hereinafter provided. It shall have original jurisdiction in *quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus* and *procedendo*, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold at least one term in each year at the seat of government, and such other terms, there or elsewhere, as may be provided by law. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large, for such term, not less than five years, as the general assembly may prescribe, and they shall be elected and their official term shall begin at such time as may be fixed by law. In case the general assembly shall increase the number of such judges, the first term of each of such additional judges shall be such, that in each year after their first election, an equal number of judges of the supreme court shall be elected, except in elections to fill vacancies; and whenever the number of such judges shall be increased, the general assembly may authorize such court to organize divisions thereof, not exceeding three, each division to consist of an equal number of judges; for the adjudication of cases, a majority of each division shall constitute a quorum, and such an assignment of the cases to each division may be made as such court may deem expedient, but whenever all the judges, of either division, hearing a case shall not concur as to the judgment to be rendered therein, or whenever a case shall involve the constitutionality of an act of the general assembly or of an act of congress, it shall be reserved to the whole court for adjudication. The judges of the supreme court in office, when this amendment takes effect, shall continue to hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

SECTION 6. The circuit courts shall have like original jurisdiction with the supreme court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. Such courts shall be composed of such number of judges as may be provided by law, and shall be held in each county, at least once in each year. The number of circuits, and the boundaries thereof, shall be prescribed by law. Such judges shall be elected in each circuit by the electors thereof, and at such time and for such term as may be prescribed by law, and the same number shall be elected in each circuit. Each judge shall be competent to exercise his judicial powers in any circuit. The general assembly may change, from time to time, the number or boundaries of the circuits. The circuit courts shall be the successors of the district courts, and all cases, judgments, records, and proceedings pending in said district courts, in the several counties of any district, shall be transferred to the circuit courts in the several counties, and be proceeded in as though said district courts had not been abolished, and the district courts shall continue in existence until the election and qualification of the judges of the circuit courts.

And be it further resolved, that at said election, the voters desiring to vote in favor of said amendment, shall have placed upon their ballots, the words, "judicial constitutional amendment, yes," and the voters who do not favor the adoption of said amendment, may place on their ballots the words, "judicial constitutional amendment, no;" and if a majority of all the votes passed (cast) at said election shall be in favor of said amendment, then said sections one, two and six herein set forth, shall be and constitute the sections so amended in said judicial article (four) of the constitution of the State of Ohio, and said original sections one, two and six, and also sections five and eleven of said article, shall be repealed and annulled.

I. N. HATHAWAY,
Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives.
R. G. RICHARDS,
President of the Senate.

Adopted March 30, 1883.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, JAMES W. NEWMAN, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 30th day of March, A. D., 1883, as taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1883.

[SEAL.] JAMES W. NEWMAN,
Secretary of State.

April 7, 6 mos.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE

CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

Section Eighteen of Schedule.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 50.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That, at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1883, there shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection two propositions to amend the constitution of the State, as follows:

FIRST PROPOSITION.

"The additional section" in and with section eighteen of the schedule shall be repealed, and there shall be substituted for it the following:

"The general assembly shall regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors so as to provide against evils resulting therefrom; and its power to levy taxes or assessments thereon is not limited by any provision of this constitution."

SECOND PROPOSITION.

"The additional section" in and with section eighteen of the schedule shall be repealed, and there shall be substituted for it the following:

"The manufacture of and the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage are forever prohibited; and the general assembly shall provide by law for the enforcement of this provision."

The electors voting in favor of the said first proposition shall have on their ballots the words, "Regulation and taxation of the liquor traffic—Yes;" and those voting in favor of the said second proposition shall have on their ballots the words, "Prohibition of intoxicating liquors—Yes."

If either of the said two propositions be thus approved by a majority of the electors voting at the said election, then the amendment therein proposed shall constitute a separate section of article fifteen of the constitution.

O. J. HODGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
R. G. RICHARDS,
President of the Senate.

Adopted April 4, 1883.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, JAMES W. NEWMAN, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 4th day of April, A. D., 1883, as taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, the 4th day of April, A. D., 1883.

[SEAL.] JAMES W. NEWMAN,
April 7-6m. Secretary of State.

E. T. SPANGLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Coshocton, O.—Office: North of public square, Chestnut street, same as heretofore occupied by Spangler & Pomerene.

PENSIONS For wound, disease, or other disability. Widows, minor children and dependent parents entitled when death resulted. Claims reopened, restoration, increased, bounty, back pay and discharges obtained. Apply at once, delay prejudices your rights. Fees fixed by law. Address with stamp, the old established firm of EDSON & CO., Attorneys and Claim Agents 917 F St., Washington, D. C. WLJuly 28-4t.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Deceased.

Miss Ella Henderson, of Clarks, Coshocton county, Ohio, having taken cold from imprudently wading a stream of water, after a lingering illness died August 11th, aged 20 years, 2 months and 15 days.

It is consoling to her parents and large concourse of relatives and friends to have established by the testimony of three eminent physicians, what it was reasonable to believe was true, that she was as innocent and pure as her lovely countenance indicated. Truely her sun has set without a cloud.

The large concourse of people who paid their last tribute of respect to her whom they loved showed how universally she was esteemed by old and young. In her dying moments, with her dying words, "O, my Jesus," upon her lips, her great concern was for her parents. It is but natural that one so young should desire to live, but it is also the nature of a pure spirit if called to leave the body to say, as did she, "not my will, but Thine be done."

New Moscow.

The lectures delivered Thursday and Friday of last week by Rev. J. McK. Barnes, were very satisfactory. We hope we shall have the opportunity to hear him again.

The Moscow band organized last June is making great progress and is enabled to furnish music of good quality. Our people wish them much success. They have eleven horns, two drums and one piccolo. The concert and festival given for the benefit of the band on the 25th ult, was a success. Among the principle features of the concert was music rendered by the band, singing by Miss Emma Lynch, of Coshocton, select reading by Miss Jennie Finnel, of Roscoe, historical remarks by Rev. J. McK. Barnes, together with the side-splitting farces and comic songs made it one of the most enjoyable affairs I ever attended. After the concert was over all who desired were served with ice cream, cake, etc. The net receipts were $57. Your correspondent is requested to extend thanks to the public.

ANON.

IN HARBOR.

[Swinburne.]

Good-night and good-bye to the life whose signs denote us
As mourners clothed with regret for the life-gone by;
To the waters of gloom, whence winds of the day-spring float us,
Good-night and go-d-bye.

A time is for mourning, a season for grief to sigh;
But were we not fools and blind, by day to devote us
As thralls to the darkness, unseen of the sun-dawn's eye?

We have drunken of Lethe at length, we have eaten of lotus;
What hurts it us here that sorrows are born to die?
We have said to the dream that caressed and the dread that smote us,
Good-night and good-bye.

A Change of Sentiment.

Detroit Free Press.

The newspaper editor who has been vexing his soul over the way the youth of the land gulps down dime novels of the blood and thunder sort can feel better. A change of sentiment has already betrayed itself, and there is reason to hope that "One-Eyed Dick" and "Dead-Shot Jim" will soon be out of print. Yesterday a lad of 14, who has devoured about a thousand five and ten cent novels during the last year, entered a Woodward avenue news store, and when the clerk handed him down "The Black Demon of the Prairies" and other late publications of the sort he turned away with a sigh and remarked:

"I don't care for 'em any more."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Well, I read Injun stories and run away to become an Injun slayer. Dad brought me back and whaled me half to death. I read pirate stories and shipped on a schooner for Buffalo and almost died of sea-sickness. I read hunting stories, but there's nothing to hunt around here except cats. I've tried to be a trapper, but the only game I ever caught was the milkman, and he's laying for me yet. I kinder wanted to be a train robber, but the trains wouldn't stop to be robbed, and when I read of boy heroes and looked around to save rich girls in a runaway coupe or old men from the river there never was any chance. I'm going to change and read something else."

"Well, what shall it be?"

"I want something about a boy who began low down and worked up. He musn't rush into any burning houses, save any stores from being robbed, discover any plots to blow up steamboats or save any old woman from mad dogs. He must be just like the rest of us—have headaches, get licked, hate to get out of bed, fight his brothers and steal sugar and take it to bed to eat."

The dealer couldn't find such a book, and the lad went out with the remark that nobody seemed to care to write anything for boys, and that he guessed he'll have to get a pair of bones and a song book and become a song and dance man. Who can write a boy's book which will reflect the characteristics and adventures of the modern boy?

He Would Be an Editor.

New York Sun.

We frequently receive letters from young men who are anxious to become editors of newspapers, and who seek our advice as to what they shall do to accomplish the desire of their hearts. The following is a fair example of such communications:

"I am a young man, twenty years old. It has long been my desire to enter the newspaper profession, believing it to be better suited to my taste than any other occupation. For some time past other pursuits have engaged my attention, yet the desire for journalistic labor has been constantly present. Believing as I do that it is the only profession to which the full power and energy of my mind can be directed, would it not be wise for me to enter upon it at once? Is a collegiate education an indispensable qualification for a newspaper editor, or are a good common school training and an acquaintance with general literature sufficient?"

The more thorough the education of a man the better is he adapted for an editor, provided he has the other requisites. We observe, however, that men who exhibit their deficiencies of education in everything they write, sometimes undertake to conduct daily journals. Their work is coarse, slipshod, and worthless, for the most part, but perhaps they do not know it; or perhaps they think the public will not mind it. They offer an example which young men should especially avoid.

An ignorant editor, or one of an uncultivated mind, draws about him writers of the same sort. A weak editor will not have strong writers. An editor without convictions and without honesty will not bring to his aid men who have serious and honest convictions. Puerility in the editor insures puerility in the paper.

But the coarse and vulgar, the uneducated, flippant, puerile and silly editors will not succeed. The public cannot be put off with chaff.

We therefore advise our young friend to extend the range of his knowledge as far as possible, and to train his mind to sound thinking before he sets up as an editor.

PAST AND PRESENT.

[Julia C. R. Dorr.]

This age is wise with wisdom slowly culled,
And men, grown bold like well-trained hunters, leap
From crag to crag of truth with sight undulled,
O'er precipices steep.

But when our fathers trod the level plains,
The stars shone brightly in the gentle streams,
The rainbow arched above the summer rains,
And sleep brought happy dreams.

The world is rolling swift and far away
From morning mists and early morning light,
And in the fullness of the middle day
No shadows meet the sight.

But reaching from that soft and shifting sky
Of early dawn a radiant pathway shone,
And angels in the morning ventured nigh,
Who in the morn are gone!

Grant on Chicago Habits.

Brooklyn Eagle.

A well-known Republican leader in one of the upper wards of the city said to me yesterday: "I do not know of anything so odd as Grant's horror of politics. I speak, of course, from the standpoint of rather an humble politician, as in my work I deal with a small branch of the party, and do the work that is laid out for me by the big leaders. Grant knows me well enough, for I did a good deal of work for him once in a small way, and the old man always makes it a point to speak to me. Very often he does not see me, but when I walk up and say: "How do you do, general?" he invariably calls me by my right name and stops to chat pleasantly. But he won't talk about politics, except in a general way. In fact, I might say he won't talk about them at all, for I have not been able to get him to express an opinion of any sort on local political matters for five years or more. I met him some time ago after he had just returned from a tour through the west, and I chatted with him for over half an hour. He talked with great animation about his western trip, and was particularly impressed with the American goaheaditiveness of such places as Chicago and Cincinnati. He said in Chicago men live at a faster rate than in New York even. Their hours of business are much longer, and their hours for recreation proportionately less. They are forever on the go, and the brokers and active young business men seem running from morning to night. They take their recreation at the clubs in a red-hot and steaming manner, entirely foreign to the placid loafing of New Yorkers. The general said when a Chicago man goes to his club he seldom thinks of sitting down for a quiet smoke or a leisurely perusal of an evening paper. He talks excitedly with all his fellows about the closing quotations, or any subject of financial importance that may be before him for a little while, and a few minutes later he is over a card table or playing a game of billiards for a pretty high stake. Gen. Grant mentioned incidentally the way business men in Chicago drink brandy and soda. If we took that drink here as they do out west it would knock half of us off our pins in no time. Grant says that instead of serving a small glass of brandy and a whole bottle of soda to be diluted with it, as is the case here, in Chicago they fill the glass three-quarters full of brandy and pour just enough water in it to thoroughly stir up the liquor. That makes a pretty stiff drink, eh?"

A Street Car Episode.

Detroit Free Press.

The other day a young lady, neatly and fashionably dressed, got on a Cass avenue car, paid her fare, and sat down. A demure little smile lurked at each corner of her pretty mouth, and diminutive blushes chased each other up and down her peach-like cheeks, yum—yum—and she tapped the insensible, ungrateful floor of car No. 8 with a fairy boot. There she sat like a porcelain dish of strawberries and cream till the car was comfortably full, and then she inclined her beautiful head toward her left shoulder to glance athwart a blonde mustache belonging to a gentleman near, when there occurred one of those thrilling epochs of history which so often repeat themselves. Suddenly straightening herself out she screamed, nay, she yelled, and turned black in the face, while in successive shrieks the memorable words fell from her lips: "Take it off! Take it off!"

Then just as suddenly she collapsed into her normal condition, only that from time to time she laughed hysterically with inward convulsions.

"It is decalcomania," said one lady. She probably meant dipsomania, but was flustrated.

"Such a fuss about nothing," said another. "If it had been a bear it couldn't have made her scream worse."

"What was it, anyway?" asked another—snakes?"

"Naw, nothing but one of those harmless tin spiders on her shoulder—stuck it there herself and then forgot it. Did you ever see any one so silly?"

"Well, I should smile."

A Tiger Loose in a Railway Car.

An obstreperous tiger has put the courage of a guard on the East India railway to a somewhat severe test, with the result that the official had an unpleasantly lively time of it. According to a story published in the Calcutta Statesman, a Maharajah sent a young tiger to Calcutta from Mokameh with the request that it should be detained there pending instructions from Lord William Beresford, for whom it was intended as a present. When the cub came to the station for dispatch, it evinced such docility that the station master ordered it put into the break-van, where it was the object of much attention, being petted and fondled by the guard and ticket collector. The train started, and soon afterward there was a great uproar in the van. The shaking and oscillation of the train had displaced the bars of the cub's cage, and "youthful stripes" was playing high jinks among the luggage. The unfortunate guard, who was greatly alarmed, hid himself in the corridor of the van, where he eventually fainted from exhaustion and terror. After the arrival of the train at Howrah, it was three days, owing to its violence and desperation through hunger, before the young tiger could be secured.

Legal Notice.

George Waggoner, John Waggoner, Junior, and Catherine Waggoner, (married name unknown) who reside at Chancey, Lawrence county, Illinois, Mary A Stockman residing at Richland, Keokuk county, Iowa, John Waggoner, Senior, residing at Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa, and Daniel Waggoner, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 1st day of September, A. D., 1883, Sarah Waggoner filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Coshocton county, Ohio, against the above named parties and others, praying for the assignment of dower to plaintiff, as widow of David Waggoner, deceased, in the following described premises to-wit:

Situate in the township of Tuscarawas, county of Coshocton, and State of Ohio, and known as being a part of lot numbered ten lying south of the Cadiz road, running through said lot No. 10, excepting from said part about four acres thereof sold off the east end of said tract, and being and remaining of said lot No. 10 about thirty-one acres, more or less. Also, all of lot No. fifteen, excepting the lands now owned by William G. Hay and the heirs of James Hay, deceased; also excepting therefrom fifty acres sold off the east side of said lot No. 15 by David Waggoner, deceased, to one John Stuckum, and remaining of said lot 15 about one hundred and twenty-one acres, more or less.

Also, the following premises situate in said township, county and State, and described as being the south half of lot number thirteen, excepting therefrom lands conveyed by said David Waggoner, deceased, to J. J. Brower, Joseph Smith and Emily Brown, and remaining and owned by said deceased one hundred and twelve acres, more or less.

Also, lots ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five and ninety-six in Ricketts addition to the town of Coshocton, Ohio, as the same is marked and delineated on the plat of said town.

Said parties are required to answer on or before the 27th day of October, A. D., 1883, at which time an order to assign dower as prayed for in the petition will be taken.

SARAH WAGGONER,
J. M. Compton, Att'y. for Plaintiff.

Sep8 6t.

GARMENTS RENOVATED!

All kinds of Dyeing, Scouring and Cleaning of Ladies' and Gents' Apparel, done at the

WOOLEN FACTORY, IN ROSCOE.

Also, CARPETS Cleaned, Washed and Dyed, by an expert eastern mechanic, who has entire charge of this department of the business. Terms reasonable. sep8-3m.

THEY HAVE COME AT LAST

AND

Will Make Competitors Howel.

The Biggest Stock of Ready made Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods Just Received.

Embracing the finest make and latest styles to be had in Eastern markets. No Style, Cut, Color or Pattern you can ask for that we can not show, and will be sold at such low prices that others will not, dare not, meet.

SOLID FACTS.

Men's Suits in every shape and finely made,
Are opened now to the trade.
Those Over Coats so nicely made,
Will fit you I guarantee or no trade.
Those Hats so nice,
Are the Latest Styles and Lowest Price.
Those many Fine Shirts an assorted line you will find to astound mankind.
Those New Goods that are open to-day,
Will fit you so nice, I guarantee, or no pay.

I. WERTHEIMER,
Central Hall Clothing Emporium.

BOOT-BLACK PHILOSOPHY.

Now, Billy, in this bizness
You'll meet with many a cheat,
Thet wouldn't stop a minit
A kid like you to beat;
I'll tell you how I spot 'em—
It's gospel truth, you bet,
That since I've been in bizness
It's never failed me yet;
And I'm not carin' who it is
As takes a different view—
The different kind of men I tell
By notin' what they chew
Now when you see a duffer
Thet chews this common truck,
Don't never take no stock in him,
He'd beat you just for luck,
For don't it stand to reason
Thet somethin' must be wrong
With any one thet chews this stuff,
Thet smells so rank and strong,
When they could get the Bull Dog,
That everybody knows
Is always pure and pleasant,
And sweet as enny rose?
Now, men as chew the Bull Dog
Are men of taste and sense,
Thet always want the finest,
And don't much mind expense,
And them's the kind of fellers
As gives an extra "nick,"
And never growls and cusses
'Coz boys ain't lightnin' quick.
I've got so I can tell 'em—
They're mostly men that smile,
As if they had no trouble,
But happy all the while.
Just mark my word, then, Billy,
You'll always find it true,
The best of men chew what is best,
And thet's the Bull Dog chew.

MARKETS.

Coshocton Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by D. H. Mortley, Grocer, R. R. Corner.

Apples, green, per bushel	50
Apples, dried, per pound	5 to 6
Butter, per pound	14to15
Bacon, sides, per pound	10
Beans, per bushel	2 00 to 250
Beeswax, per pound	15
Chickens, per pair, spring	50
Corn Meal, per sack	25 to 50
Dried peaches, pared, per lb	15
Eggs per dozen	14
Flour per sack	1 55
Flour by Patent Process	1 85
Hams per pound Country	12
Honey per pound	15
Lard per pound	10
Onions, per bushel	40
Onion Sets, per bush	2 50
Potatoes per bushel new	35to40
Peaches, dried, per pound	6to7
Shoulders per pound	8to8½
Salt per barrel	1 40
Tallow per pound	6 to 7

Subject to changes during the week.

Coshocton Grain Market.

WHEAT—Per bushel, white, old	$1 00
WHEAT—Per Bushel, red, old	1 00
WHEVT—Per Bushel, new	1 00
CORN—	55
OATS—	35
RYE—	65
FLOUR—Per Barrel, XXX	6 45
Per Sack, XX	1 55
MEAL—Per Bushel	90
BRAN—Per hundred	75
SHORTS—	1 00
CORN and OATS CHOP—	1 50
PATENT FLOUR—per sack	1 75

Pittsburg Market.

Corrected especially for the Coshocton AGE, by R. Beatty, Son & Co., 168 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wholesale Produce Commission House, established 1860, receive and sell all kinds Country Produce, Domestic and Foreign Fruits and Vegetables. Shippers and country dealers having seasonable produce, etc., for sale, are invited to consign or correspond.

Country Produce.

APPLES—New, Choice, per bbl, 5 00a4 50 good, 3 50a4 00; medium, 2 00a3 00.

APPLE BUTTER—per gal, 50a75c; Apple Jelly, 8a 7c per lb.

BUTTER—Dairy, 17a18c; "Gilt Edge," 16a 17c; Creamery, 22a26c; Choice Roll, 14a15c; Extra Choice Roll, 15a16c; Medium, 9a10c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 10a11c; do quarters, 8a7c, Peaches, halves, 6a7c; re ido, 15a18c; pitted Cherries, 20a26c; Rasberries, 34a35c; Blackberries, 9a10c; per lb for all.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, per lb, 60a65c a Mixed, 35a50c.

EGGS—Strictly Fresh, case, 18a10

HONEY—York State 23 to 25; White Clover 20to23; Buckwheat 18a20.

ONIONS—Onions 100 a125 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 60a65 per pair, according to size; Spring chickens, per pair 50a45c.

POTATOES— 125 per bush.

RAGS—Cotton, White, per lb, 2½c; Cotton, Mixed, 3a2½c; Woolen, 1-4a½c.

SEEDS—Timothy per bushel, 1 50a1 60. Clover, 850a8 75, for small; 8 50a8 75 for large.

TALLOW—Country 7a7½c; Beeswax 28a25c per lb.

Grain, Flour, Feed, Etc.

WHEAT—Prime Red Winter, 1 17a1 18; Medium, 1 10a1 15.

CORN—High mixed Shelled, 57a56; Yellow Shelled, 54a55; Ear Corn, 58a60.

OATS—35a34c for white, 30a31c for mixed.

RYE—Choice, 60a63.

BARLEY—80a90 for Prime North-western Spring; 75ca80 for Medium.

FLOUR—Fancy Patents, spring and winter, 7 50a7 25; Fancy St. Louis, winter, 7 50a7 25 Fancy Family White Amber and Winter 6 00 a6 25; Choice Family, choice red winter, 6 00a 5 75; XX Family, medium winter, 5 50a5 75 XXX Bakers, Minnesota, 6 25a6 00; XX Bakers Wisconsin, 6 00a6 25; Cornmeal, 75a80c in paper. Oatmeal—medium brand—7 25a8 00 per bbl; Fancy, 7 75a8 00. Rye Flour, 4 50a4 25; buckwheat flour 3a3.

MILL FEED—White Middlings, 17 00a 18 00; Coarse, do, 15 00a 16 00; Seconds, 1500a16 00; HAY—Prime Timothy, baled, at 16 75a1100 per ton; Prime New Loose, 11 00a14 00 Prarie 8 00a8 50

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Condition of the Markets at East Liberty.

Pittsburgh Sept. 5, 1883

Considering the discouragement under which exporters work, and the inroads the western dressed beef people are making into the cattle trade the live stock business may be said to be better than one would naturally expect to see it. There cannot be said to have been any substantial change in the situation since early summer. It would seem that lard is getting more desirable in some person's estimation, as heavy hogs have pulled up in prices to light ones. In cattle there were some odd sales made higher than quotations but not enough to serve as a basis thereafter. Specifically speaking the receipts of cattle were fair and market active; sheep receipts light and market steady, and of hogs moderate receipts a rather dull market. Quotations were as apprehended:

Cattle—Prime, 1,400 to 1,900 lb., $5 75a6 25; good, 1,200 to 1,300 $5 25a5 50; 1,000 to 1,100, $5a 5 25; stockers and feeders, 4a4 75. Receipts 847 head; shipments, 627.

Sheep—Good 100 to 110 4 80 a5; 90 to 95 4 60 a4 75; 80 to 85 4a4 25; 70 to 75 3 50; lambs 3 75. Receipts, 800 head; shipments 1,800head.

Hogs—Philadelphias 5 60a570; best Yorkers 5 60a570; common 5 25a5 40; roughs 4a5. Receipts 1,600 head; shipments, 1,100 head.

Infirmary Directors' Report.

Semi-Annual Report of the Infirmary Directors of Coshocton County, O.

The undersigned Directors of the Infirmary of Coshocton county, in accordance with Section 967 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, submit the following as their semi-annual report for the six months ending August 31, 1883:

On the first Monday in March, 1883, and September, 1883, the Directors met at the Infirmary (in accordance with Section 966, Revised Statutes of Ohio,) and after a careful examination of the institution found the farm in good condition, buildings kept neat and clean, paupers properly fed, clothed and otherwise properly treated and provided for, and required to do such work as they are able to perform.

NUMBER OF INMATES.

Number of inmates at last report	46
Received since last report	14
Total	60
Died since last report	2
Discharged since last report	13
Present number of inmates	45

RECEIPTS.

March 14, 1883	—	From Tuscarawas Co. Infirmary, care poor	$ 37 33
April	"	D. C. Martin, one calf	5 50
June	"	Paul Gross, pasturing horse	6 00
"	"	Casimir Lorenz, 1 calf	5 00
"	"	Wm. Gorsline, wool	208 20
July	"	D. C. Martin, sheep	18 00
"	"	Wm. Frew, pasturing horse	14 00
"	"	Retained on contract, Insane building	15 00
August	"	J. A. Burnsides, sheep	250 00
"	"	John Stucum, sheep	28 63
"	"	Tuscarawas County Infirmary	23 00
Amount reported last report			206 30
Total			$997 43

EXPENDITURES.

The amounts paid out between March 31, 1883, and to the close of the fiscal year, August 31, 1883, are represented by vouchers, numbered from 706 to 941, amounting to	$3,347 44
Amount reported at last report	2,351 17
Total amount for all purposes	$6 008 61

RECAPITULATION.

Amount paid expenses out door poor	$3,104 74
Cash paid into treasury from proceeds of farm	997 43
Deduct that amount from above	$3,102 17
Net expense of Infirmary alone	3,596 44

STATISTICAL REPORT.

Whole number of inmates at beginning of the year	37
Number received during the year	32
Total number of inmates for year	69
Whole number discharged during year	19
Number of deaths during year	2
Total deaths and discharges	21
Whole number remaining	47
Daily average	40
Whole number of children under sixteen years of age during the year	8
Number of children remaining	8
Number of children helplessly crippled	2
Number of insane persons	4
Number of epileptics	2
Number of idiotic	16

CURRENT EXPENSES.

Exclusive of Farm products, for the year classified as follows:

PROVISIONS.

Meat and Fish	$18 21
Miscellaneous	68 40

GROCERIES.

Coffee	56 15
Tea	22 40
Sugar	69 78
Molasses	45 45
Miscellaneous	100 00
Drugs and Medicines	70 88
Tobacco	40 82
Clothing	166 75
Dry Goods	290 60
Boots and shoes, including leather	197 24
Laundry Supplies	100 00
Fuel and Light	340 04
Postage and Telegraphing	8 60
Books and Stationery	4 00
Furniture	101 00
Lumber	89 75
Repairs	168 26
Coffins and digging graves	80 50
Transportation of paupers by R. R., or otherwise	15 35

SALARIES.

Superintendent	720 00
Physician	100 00
Matron	180 00
Wages paid employes	[illegible]
Amount per diem and expenses of Infirmary Directors during the year	286 75
Total current expenses of Infirmary, exclusive of farm products for the year	5,701 18
Total value of farm products for the year used in the institution	2,500 00

OUT DOOR RELIEF.

Physician's fees	426 78
Food, fuel and clothing	1,589 94

Respectfully submitted,

C. SKINNER,
JACOB BRETZIUS,
R. C. WARREN,
Infirmary Directors.

To the Commissioners of Coshocton Co., O.

DAVE & IKE

DAVE & IKE. DAVE & IKE.

Seize this Golden Opportunity.
Notice the Time.
—Mark the Place.

Was there ever such a chance to secure genuine bargains before?

Beginning to-day and to continue until October 1st, we will conduct a grand and bonafide "Special Sale" of every article in our vast emporium, comprising positively the largest line of

Men's Youths', Boys' and Children's CLOTHING

the handsomest line of Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises ever offered to purchasers in this section of the State. The Goods must and will be sold before we remove to our new store in the Forbes Block. You can not afford to and must not miss this grand chance to secure these wonderful bargains.

DAVE & IKE,

CITY HALL CLOTHIERS,

COSHOCTON, OHIO.

THE COSHOCTON COUNTY FAIR

FOR 1883.

Thirty-Second Annual Exhibition,

OF THE

COUNTY FAIR

Will be held at Coshocton,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

Oct. 9, 10, 11 and 12.

$3,000 IN PREMIUMS.

The Coshocton County Fair of 1883 will eclipse all previous years in the number, variety and importance of its attractions. Its facilities for Stock, Agriculture and Mechanical Exhibitions are unequaled. Its Half Mile Track has been greatly improved and is now unsurpassed in the State for all Speed Contests.

Floral and Art Halls will be under the supervision of competent Persons, and will be finer than ever.

Excursion rates can be obtained upon the Pan-Handle and Connotton Valley Railroads.

For List of Premiums and Regulations Address,

L. W. POCOCK, Sec'y. LEWIS DEMOSS, Pres't.

TO THE FRONT!

J. R. STEWART.

Business is booming at J. R. Stewart's Carriage Works, where he manufactures fine

Carriages, Phætons

and Spring Wagons.

All work warranted. Repairing in all its branches in a neat and substantial manner. Remember the place,

Mulberry Street, bet. First and Second, Coshocton, O.

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